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FIVE CENTS } A COPY
TWOPENCE }

POWER CONTROL BELIEVED TO BE DUTY OF STATES

In Opinion of President Propaganda in Schools Not Federal Concern

GOVERNMENT WILL ACT WHEN FACTS WARRANT

Money Spent in Politics, and to Influence Public Opinion, Coming Next

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In the opinion of President Coolidge, the facts so far disclosed by the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the propaganda and lobbying activities of power utilties are matters that call for attention by state agencies rather than the Federal Government.

Further inquiry that the commission contemplates may develop conditions that would require federal action, the President said, but, so far, he considers the details brought to light as of concern only to state governments.

The President also expressed the hope that the facts revealed by the commission would be of aid to state governments in regulating and controlling utilities.

The commission in its third monthly report to the Senate detailing the findings of its inquiry, announced that while it was continuing the present phase of its investigation, which covers the publicity and propaganda activities of the reputed "Public Utility Trust," it has prepared questionnaires to develop information concerning "amounts expended for political contributions and to influence or control public opinion."

Looking Into Directorates

In addition to this the commission is preparing to delve into that phase of public utility operations, interlocking interests, growth of capital assets and capital liabilities, holding companies, methods of issuing securities, inter-company relations and services furnished to utility companies by holding, management and service companies, which was the main purpose of the Senate resolution ordering the investigation.

To this end the commission advised the Senate it has already obtained 4650 reports dealing with these matters. Representatives of the commission are now in the offices of certain large holding and service companies in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, obtaining data on the various phases of the inquiry from the official records of these companies. This information is being analyzed and tabulated by experts preparatory to scrutiny and investigation by the commission.

This report from the commission, like the others, will be made a part of the Congressional Record by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the resolution instituting the inquiry.

Summarized, the disclosures of the commission dealing with the publicity and lobby activities of power utility interests in a number of states as reported by it to the Senate in this latest record, are as follows:

Propaganda in Middle West

Thorne Browne, director of the Middle West Division of the National Electric Light Association, and also director of the Nebraska Utilities Information Bureau, testified that thousands of utility prepared booklets had gone into the schools of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, territory under his supervision. He informed the commission that he considered this entirely proper and did not view

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Rise in Stock Prices Viewed as Reflection of Prosperity

Much of "Speculation" Is Investment, Financial Circles Hold—Sound Economic Condition Emphasized—Trend From Bonds Called One Cause

Certain observers believe business conditions and the tremendous increase in money and credit justify present stock market prices. Others say the advance is going too far. Prof. Gustav Cassel, international economist, now in the United States, warned against overspeculation and too high prices in an interview in The Christian Science Monitor, *and added that it is the duty of the press to check speculation by keeping the public informed. To this end the* Monitor *is publishing views of leaders on this subject.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Statements by Prof. Gustav Cassel of the University of Stockholm regarding what he terms "the mad rush to security exchanges" in this country, and his view that it is the "province of the newspapers" to inform the public on the chances of losing in a rising market, published in The Christian Science Monitor, have drawn varied comments from experts in financial circles here.

While many heads of big banking houses would speak only informally and not for quotation, the opinion was expressed in some quarters that Professor Cassel was right when he said that "speculation has gone beyond the limits of reason," and that "securities, as a whole, are out of line with their true value."

Others, again, said that, in their view, there is still room for considerable expansion; and that top prices have not been reached. Attention was called to the fact that bankers cannot afford, for obvious reasons, to say anything that will unsettle the market.

A prominent financier, who refused to be quoted by name, declared that, with the sound conditions which prevail in American industry and finance, there is every reason to believe that new high marks will be reached on the stock exchange, and that this will not indicate that the investors' position is "insecure."

His view that unprecedented prosperity throughout the United States had produced wealth which would

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

General Smuts Publishes Plan of World Peace

Would Bring Kellogg Proposals Into Line With the League Covenant

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"We have now an opportunity far more favorable than the Paris peace conference was to clinch the matter of world peace and to remove the overpowering fear which is still oppressing the minds of nations and their leaders."

This is the keynote of a remarkable statement by General Smuts, published in The Times, in which this outstanding South African makes constructive suggestions for bringing the Kellogg proposals completely into line with the League of Nations Covenant. "Not only," says General Smuts, "is the American idea consistent with the Covenant, only going farther in the same direction, but there is also no inconsistency between the American declaration and the obligations of members under the Covenant. The two go well together, and in my humble opinion can only be worked together as one practical scheme. The American declaration is not an alternative to the Covenant, but will only function successfully in conjunction with the Covenant as its basis and support.

Public Opinion Is Only Security

"Apart from the covenant and the sanction of article 16, the American declaraton of war outlawry may well remain an empty formula which may be contravened with impunity. Public opinion will be the only security against the violation of peace and this has still to be laboriously built up. War is not yet looked upon as a crime, carrying a moral stigma and disgrace on the warring nations. The building up of a peaceful world mentality remains the most arduous task of the future.

"In the meanwhile the outlawry ideal may remain in the air despite all declarations to the contrary. Mr. Kellogg's declaration ought therefore to be followed by an additional undertaking, more or less on the lines of Article 16 of the Covenant, or better still ought to be looked upon as a supplement to the League which is based on the economic sanction of that article. With the support of the United States behind this economic sanction, the prospect of future peace on the double basis of the covenant and the declaration becomes far brighter and more stable.

Co-operation With League

"I cannot think that the United States, when once a party to the declaration will deliberately refuse co-operation where in a flagrant case the league has to resort to the application of article 16. It seems to me that the immense importance of the American proposal becomes clearest in this connection. Without the United States joining in peaceful pressure against the violator of peace, the application of article 16 becomes difficult, if not futile.

"Yet Article 16 is the crux of the matter. As the greatest economic power of the future, America's influence is absolutely necessary to the working of the peace machine under Article 16. The League would not have been possible without the initiative and original backing of the United States, and after a period of doubt and hesitation, a new, inspired initiative has once more put her at the head of the peace movement of the world. Even without her membership in the League, the declaration of the United States will go far to insure her co-operation in the great task of encompassing world peace.

"In this sense, the declaration may well become the fulfillment of the great promise of the Covenant."

Bible as "Serial" Runs in Newspaper 22 Years

PARKER, S. D. (AP)—The Parker New Era, a weekly newspaper, after 22 years and eight months, has completed printing the Bible in installments. Charles Hackett, pioneer editor, began the installments and his successors have continued the custom.

Three Nicaraguan Alternatives Open for United States

Virtual Protectorate, Early Start on Canal, or Co-operative Policy, Are Listed

This is the last of a series of articles on Nicaragua, discussing basic causes of the United States' intervention, the present situation, and the prospect for future relations between the two countries.

By DREW PEARSON
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Members of Congress who criticize the State Department for its policy of secret diplomacy regarding Nicaragua now feel that before any further commitments are made in that country, "all the cards should be laid on the table."

This view is all the more strongly held because the State Department must soon decide whether or not it will approve a loan of $12,000,000 to Nicaragua. This loan, would, according to present plans, entail the appointment of a financial administrator who, within certain limits, would have absolute powers of expenditure.

Under such circumstances, Nicaragua would become, in fact if not in name, practically a protectorate of the United States.

Three Alternatives

Discussion of future American policy in Nicaragua centers chiefly around the following alternatives:

1. A continuation of the present policy, with the appointment of a financial administrator and the continuation of the marine occupation, propably until after a considerable part of the loan is repaid.

2. Beginning of work on the Nicaraguan canal in the immediate future in order to give a legitimate excuse for the retention of marines and in order to stabilize economic and labor conditions in the country.

3. Withdrawal of the marines after the elections; approval of a moderate loan to Nicaragua only upon the undertanding that the United States is under no obligation to force collection through armed force; complete publicity regarding future American activitives in Nicaragua; and future intervention only in consultation with other Latin-American nations.

Were Congress to be consulted regarding future policy, which apparently is not the present intention of the State Department, the first alternative would undoubtedly be vetoed. In the past, Congress has shown a distinct aversion to Nicaraguan loans and to Nicaraguan intervention.

Loan Plan Rejected

It thrice rejected the Knox-Castrillo convention of 1911 which provided for a $15,000,000 loan and it also rejected the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty until the provision was eliminated whereby Nicaragua could not declare war or make treaties without the consent of the United States and whereby the United States could intervene at any time. The Senate evidently did not want Nicaragua as

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

NATION JOINS IN ANNIVERSARY OF BOYS' SCHOOL

President Speaks to Throng of Alumni and Students at Phillips Academy

By a Staff Correspondent

ANDOVER, Mass.—President Coolidge, visiting Phillips Academy on the concluding day of the celebration of its 150th anniversary, addressed a throng of returning alumni, students and townspeople from the portico of Samuel Phillips Hall, the new main building of the school.

Speaking outdoors, with the surrounding buildings of colonial architecture forming a setting which seemed to typify and enhance his remarks, the President dwelt upon the traditions which Phillips Academy has observed for a century and a half, urged equality for all and discussed the educational and religious aspects of undergraduate activities.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge, in cap and gown, led the procession of alumni and guests across the campus. Mrs. Coolidge entering into the ceremonies of the day with her usual zest and enthusiasm. When they reached the school they were greeted by cheers for both from the student body.

School's History Outlined

Outlining the history of Phillips Academy in relation to the nation's own history, with which it is so intimately associated, the President praised the constant emphasis placed upon equality and democracy, in line, as he pointed out, with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of Massachusetts.

The first and principal object was declared to be "The promotion of piety and virtue," he said, describing the purpose of the school in the words of its charter.

Standards of curriculum as well as candor and honesty are demanded in the business world, the President said, and it is for this reason that the secondary schools form a vital link between the home and the college or business.

Friday night a colorful pageant was presented, including a torchlight parade through the streets of the town, in which General Washington and other Colonial figures were impersonated.

The President reached here on a special Boston & Maine train and was met at the station by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of the school; Alfred L. Ripley, president of the board of trustees; Thomas Cochran, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and other alumni and officers of the school. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, and other assistants and friends.

A military escort of American Legion and National Guardsmen accompanied the presidential party to the hill, where Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts and other distinguished guests welcomed the President, while the student body cheered him from the headmaster's lawn.

Meeting Modern Needs

Following the President's address, a luncheon was held, at which Mr. Ripley and Dr. Stearns described the school policies instituted to meet modern needs and urged higher salaries for the teaching profession. Speakers at the luncheon included William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada and a descendant of founders of the academy; Secretary Davis, Governor Fuller, Huntley N. Spauling, Governor of New Hampshire; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University; Frederic B. Malim, master of Wellington College, Eng., and Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. Representatives of 25 other colleges were present.

Possibilities for furtherance of cordial relations between the United States and Canada through contacts of their young men were emphasized by Mr. Phillips.

"We in this country are astonishingly ignorant about our friends and neighbors to the north," he said. "It is certain they know far more about us than we do about them. Our books and magazines and newspapers find a ready sale throughout the Dominion, our methods of education and business activities are carefully studied, our good points and bad points are debated, while here we remain for the most part unaware of the sterling qualities of our nearest neighbors.

"We are coming to appreciate the splendor of their country, and the untold wealth of their natural resources, but we have not gone far in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Haunts of Ocelots, Egrets and Peccaries Still Found in United States, Plane Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Ocelots still roam the prairies of Texas, and if one knows where to look he may still find egrets in northern Louisiana, according to George P. Engelhardt, curator of the department of natural history of the Brooklyn Museum.

Mr. Engelhardt has just returned here from a trip to the Southwest, on which he used an airplane to visit regions seldom seen by sportsmen in a quest for species of birds and animals said to be fast nearing extinction in the United States.

On part of his journey Mr. Engelhardt traversed rough and almost trackless districts by automobile but was rewarded, he declared, by locating the habitat of many important specimens.

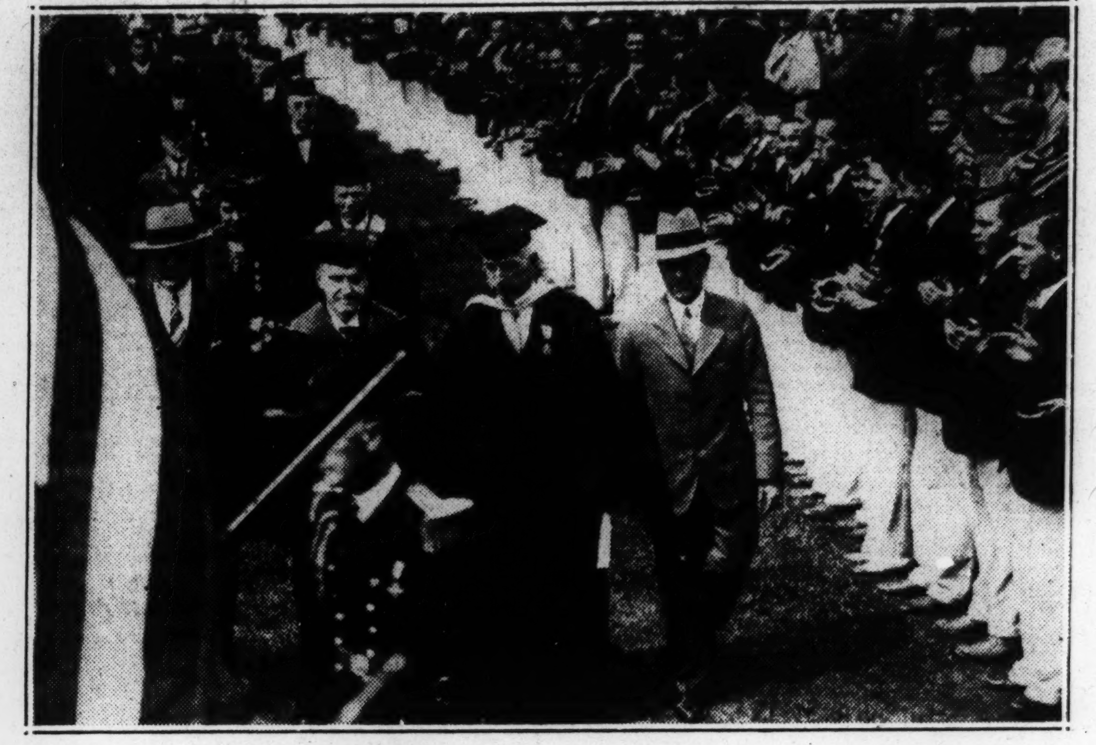
Circling over a wide, uninhabited area in northern Louisiana which included many large lakes Mr. Engelhardt said he saw flocks of egrets, a species of heron which once abounded in certain parts of the country, but is now seldom seen. He also saw many rare varieties of wild ducks and other birds which make use of this natural preserve.

The ocelots, a species of spotted cat resembling a panther, which once ranged from Texas to Patagonia, were found in the interior of Texas between San Antonio and Austin, Mr. Engelhardt said.

They were found on a limestone plateau, covered with mesquite, cedar and cactuses, which grew so thick that travel by foot was made difficult. The plateau, he said, was known only to a few cattlemen.

In the same locality the party located peccaries, a pig-like mammal. In the caves which penetrate the limestone area, salamanders, crustaceans and spiders of many species were found.

Phillips Academy Salutes the President



Chief Executive and Mrs. Coolidge Take Part in Procession to Samuel Phillips Hall, Where President Delivers the Address at Sesquicentennial Celebration.

State Forest and Farm Tax Zones Planned

Would Aid the Solution of Levy Problem, Minnesota Official Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A state zoning system which would distinguish between potential farm areas and timber lands as a possible aid to the solution of taxation problems was outlined by W. I. Nolan, Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota, at a luncheon just given here to the Minnesota Forestry Commission, of which he is the head.

The commission is making a detailed study of forestry matters and timber taxation and the relation of these problems to general state administration. Following a tour of the New England states, the commission came here to confer with forestry and taxation experts and to view the conservation work which is being done in New York State and New Jersey.

Important Tax Problem

"One of the most important taxation problems involves the settlers in the isolated regions of the state," Lieutenant-Governor Nolan said. "The theory of state government is that means of physical communication and education should be established to serve these people.

"On the other hand these virtually 'submarginal districts can hardly be made to support those who live there and are obviously unable to pay the taxes which would be required for the maintenance of the requisite institutions.

"This leads to the thought that it might be possible to determine the areas suitable for farm lands and separate them by some type of zoning restriction from the areas suitable for forests.

To Zone Regions

"It could be done effectively by providing that the state, while it would permit agricultural settlement of the forest regions, would not promote such settlement, and in the event of such settlement, would consider itself under no obligation to supply schools, roads or the other things generally regarded as a requisite part of its administrative function."

The actual determination of the boundaries of the various areas might prove exceedingly difficult, Mr. Nolan said, but if such a system could be developed it would aid in eliminating the excessive taxation upon cut-over lands which these areas are not sufficiently productive to warrant, yet to which they are subjected because of their use for agricultural purposes.

The ultimate program, it was said, would include the reforestation of the cut-over lands suitable for this improvement, rather than attempting to turn them to agricultural production for which they are less suited.

Stories In Stamps

Ship Stamps

If we were to assemble all the stamps with ship designs, we should have a colorful harbor, and the highlights of many historic events, as you will see

Monday
on the Children's Page

SUGAR AND COAL CRISES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Employers, Workers and Consumers Are to Be Represented in Inquiries

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Economic Consultative Committee concluded its session by passing a number of resolutions, the upshot of which will be the holding of inquiries into the crisis in the sugar and coal trades, while the purchasing power of gold and the importance of rationalization and industrial agreements and provision for adequate statistics for the improvement of trade are to be the subjects for special investigation by the economic organizations of the League. Employers, workers and consumers are to be represented in these inquiries, which will be held under the auspices of the League and the Council of the League will be finally asked to advise as to whether international action, and if so what kind, could be suitably used for the further solution of the problems of coal, sugar and agriculture, which has come more into the picture this time, for it is now realized that the removal of the depression in agriculture is absolutely essential if the purchasing power of the mass of the people is to be revised.

Recognition of the fact that new methods must be employed in many industries of Europe finds expression in a resolution which invites the Economic Committee of the League to study the industrial problems and especially the elimination of waste and the application of more scientific methods to industries. Finally the governments are again exhorted to lower their tariffs and to remove the restrictions on trade. According to the consultative committee the education of the public in this matter is all important for the tendency to regard trade as a species of warfare is at the root of high tariffs.

The committee considers it, above all, important for the peace of the world that the causes of friction in the economic field should be removed, and it has therefore asked the economic organization of the League to study the relation between economics and politics, in order to discover the effect of economic, financial and political practices on the peace of the world.

In a closing speech, George Theunis, the chairman, struck an optimistic note. He believes that the economic situation is greatly improved since the war and that as the nations learn their essential interdependence in trade, there will be still greater progress.

B. C. EIGHT-HOUR-DAY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Attempts by employers and employees in industry to connive at the breaking of the British Columbia eight-hour-day law will be met with strong measures by the board administering the statute, it was announced after a court case in which an illegal agreement to break the law was discovered. Employees who agree to work more than eight hours without adequate compensation, approved by the board, are as guilty as employers who allow such conditions, it was explained, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

Cincinnati Saves $500,000 Annually on Electric Rate

City Council Shaves That Amount From "Allowed" Profits of Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—Basing action on studies prepared by H. J. Hagenah of Chicago at a cost of $50,000, the City Council has passed a second ordinance shaving $500,000 annually from "excess profit" of the Union Gas & Electric Company charges for electric current. A similar ordinance, passed recently, cut $500,000 from the gas profits, making a total saving to consumers of more than $1,000,000 a year.

Under the new plan consumers' bills will be computed on the amount of current consumed per room rather than the number of outlets and maximum demand. The utilities company had appealed both rates reduction to the United States courts, but continued litigation was eliminated by an agreement between the company and the city.

The Union Gas & Electric Company here is going to spend $1,600,000 to install a central steam heating system in the downtown office section of the city under a five-year franchise. The company, it was stated, does not expect to make money from the system itself, but to increase electricity business. Some firms generating their own steam make their own electricity and cut down current sales, engineers pointed out.

MANY BULGARIAN CREDITORS AGREE TO DEFER CLAIMS

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—All Bulgaria's creditors, except Greece and Rumania, have now consented to a postponement of reparations payments, in view of the earthquake devastation, the Prime Minister, Andrew Liaptcheff, officially announces here.

The total sum of Bulgarian reparations amounts to $110,000,000 bearing 5 per cent interest, payable in a period of 60 years. Bulgaria pays $2,000,000 yearly now, which will eventually be increased to $9,000,000, almost a fifth of the entire annual state budget. The earthquake entirely destroyed two cities, another city and over 100 villages were badly damaged.

The Opposition insists that the Government should take a much firmer stand on the matter.

SENATE EXTENDS TAX EXEMPTIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Men practicing professions would be allowed to deduct from their tax returns money spent in attending conventions of their organizations, under an amendment to the revenue bill approved by the Senate.

Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, proposed the amendment which was strenuously opposed by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah and chairman of the Finance Committee. The committee had declined to allow the exemptions.

Women Hold Chicago Fair to Show World What They Can Do in More Than 100 Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More than 100 occupations of women are visualized in the Women's World's Fair, which has opened for a fourth season here. Continuing under the management of Miss Helen M. Bennett, who originated the idea of a Chicago Woman's Exposition, the fair is taking on the aspect of an established institution.

Among new feminine vocations exhibited this year is the business of two women who operate a film laboratory. Mrs. A. G. Dunlap and Miss Inez Ridgeway are on the scene to photograph the fair in action day by day. They plan to flash these films the day after taking for exposition visitors.

Women of eight foreign countries are represented with booths this year. Greece, Germany and the Ukraine have entered for the first time.

Miss Herta Junkers, daughter of the designer of the Bremen, has accepted an invitation to speak at the famous women's luncheon, an annual feature. Women in aviation are to be in the foreground with Miss Katherine Stinson, announced as the "first woman flier," another luncheon speaker.

Morning conferences led by women's organizations with open forum discussion, have been arranged for each day of the fair.

CHANG IGNORES TOKYO WARNING; RESISTS ATTACK

Japanese Not to Permit Northern Leader to Retire to Manchuria, If Defeated

ADVANCE TOWARD TIENTSIN CHECKED

Military Barrier May Be Used to Keep Southerners From Penetrating Beyond Wall

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—Opinion is divided here as to whether the Japanese note delivered to Chang Tso-lin will strengthen Chang's determination to resist the southern advance or hasten his withdrawal into Manchuria.

The Japanese Minister, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, conferred with Chang and other northern generals for three hours Thursday and Friday, making it clear that Japan does not intend to permit Chang's troops to return to Manchuria if defeated, but it will not hinder their withdrawal at present.

If Chang continues fighting he faces the problem whether to retain control of Peking or lose everything. It is understood that Chang's leading generals counsel withdrawal, but the dictator is inclined to remain in Peking, since recent battles resulted in southern reverses.

Forbids Use of Railway

The Japanese are still forbidding Chiang-Kai-shek to use the Pukow railways, halting the advance toward Tientsin, while Chang Tso-lin is successfully opposing Feng Yuhsiang and the combined armies.

Peking is entirely calm, not expecting the fighting to approach the capital soon.

PEKING (AP) — Refusal of Chang Tso-lin, northern dictator, to heed a Japanese warning intended to prevent Chinese civil warfare from spreading to Manchuria, has intensified the situation in China.

Chang was advised by the Japanese to retire to Manchuria, because if he were beaten by the southerners (Nationalists) he would not be permitted to seek refuge there, since Japan would tolerate no fighting in that Province. Chang made plans instead to drive back the southerners while Japan proceeded to increase the strength of the Japanese garrison at the sea coast end of the Great Wall, blocking any possibility of Chang's retreating through there.

This was regarded as the most momentous development in the Far East since the Great War. There were suggestions that Japan was planning to establish a protectorate over Manchuria, in which the Japanese have a large amount of capital invested.

Move to Protect Nationals

The Japanese expected bitter hostility from all Chinese because of their note of warning to both North and South China and owing to the recent bloodshed at Tsinan. Japanese Nationals were being evacuated from all of North China.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the American naval forces in Asiatic waters, was speeding to Tientsin aboard a destroyer from Japan. At Tientsin, where American marines predominate, and at Peking, the powers were moving to protect their nationals.

The Japanese memorandum was couched in vague terms which did not indicate Tokyo's interpretation of "appropriate and effective steps for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria." The ambassadors of the powers, however, were informed that Japan would "prevent, as far as possible, defeated troops or those in pursuit of them, regardless of whether they are northern or southern troops, from entering Manchuria" as such "is necessary for the protection of the special position of Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia."

Japanese Military Barrier

This explanation obviously meant that Chinese civil war should not penetrate beyond the Great Wall. Tokyo strongly indicated that it would establish a military barrier at Shankaikwan, at the sea terminus of the Great Wall almost at the boundary of Chihli and Manchuria, to enforce this.

Neutral opinion was that Chang Tso-lin had sufficient military power to withstand the Nationalists almost indefinitely if he was willing to fight. During the past three days his Mukdenite forces have defeated the Shansi forces of the Nationalists under Feng Yu-hsiang in a pitched battle to the south of Paotingfu, about 80 miles southwest of Peking.

The moral effects of Japan's move are incalculable. It may spur the Mukdenites to a desperate stand, for if he retires to Mukden, from which he emerged to rule North China, Chang Tso-lin can scarcely expect Japanese friendship owing to his repeated defiance of their projects during the past two years.

Text of Japan's Memorandum Given Out in Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—The text of the Japanese memorandum to the warring Chinese leaders, as given out here by the Japanese embassy, follows:

"The life of the population in China is characterized by extreme unrest and distress, owing to the constant disturbances there, which have now extended over many years; and foreign residents enjoy there no assurance of safety in the pursuit of their occupations. It is, accordingly, the earnest desire of Chinese and foreigners alike that the disturbances should terminate, as soon as possible, in such a manner as may lead to the emergence of a united and peaceful

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

SENATE PASSES BILL TO PUBLISH INCOME TAX LIST

Favored by Small Vote in Amended Form, It Opens Way to the Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Whether the income of citizens is to be made a matter of public record, open to inspection of all who from curiosity or more justifiable motive desire to find out the financial status of his neighbor, came up in the Senate again, and by a small vote, an amendment providing publicity for income tax returns was passed.

"Secrecy is one of the great evils in government," declared George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, adding that if income tax returns had been made public during the last few years, the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys would have been greatly aided in its current investigation of the affairs of the Continental Trading Company, which figured in the oil investigation.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Public Lands and Surveys Committee, said that within the last few days the committee had sought to obtain from the Treasury, information as to whether steps had been taken to collect taxes on profits from this company. If such information had been obtained the committee is not at liberty to disclose it.

T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, stated that the probability that the Continental Trading Company had an income of about $3,000,000, was known at least four years ago. Since the present session begun an inquiry addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury elicited the reply that no return has been issued by the Continental Trading Company, and that no steps had been taken at that time to press any claims which the Government might have against the company.

James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, read from the report of the committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau, recommending that provision be made for open inspection of all income tax records in order that Congress might have data which might be needed in subsequent legislation.

Secrecy in the bureau is discriminatory to the taxpayers and leads to fraud, Mr. Couzens said. He pointed out that relatively few rulings on tax cases are made public, with the result that they cannot be used as precedents. The reason given for not publishing them is that under the law the identity of the party cannot be disclosed, said Mr. Couzens. Thus former employees of the bureau are able to solicit tax refund business because they know the names of the parties and the facts involved in the unpublished rulings.

Small Borrowers Win New Allies

Heads of Corporations Join in Move to End Traffic of "Loan Sharks"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Corporations employing 1,240,000 workers and having pay rolls aggregating $2,000,000,000 a year, have just participated in a conference at the Lotus Club to discuss ways and means of helping small borrowers and thereby make impossible further operations by so-called "loan sharks."

The meeting was one of the series of conferences called by invitation of Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General of New York State, and was presided over by Mr. Ottinger. A similar meeting was held at the Lotus Club a week ago, when Mr. Ottinger discussed the subject with leading bankers of New York City.

At the conclusion of the meeting just held Mr. Ottinger named T. P. Sylvan of the New York Telephone Company as chairman of a committee of nine. This committee will cooperate with similar committees representing the banks, organized labor and loan associations, to be named soon.

It was brought out at the employers' meeting that rates of interest charged by usurious lenders have ranged from 240 to 1000 per cent. So heavily have the "loan sharks" taxed small-salaried workers, that some of the largest employers have encouraged their employees to organize their own loan associations. Among the workers who have done this are those employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Long Island railroads.

The data gathered at these meetings will be turned over to the Baumes Crime Commission, which will frame legislation to present to the next Legislature that will make it easier for workers to band together to organize their own loan associations and at the same time enact laws that will effectively curb the "loan sharks."

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Guesswork Costly, Research Needed, Engineer Declares

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Might Be Saved, Col. Gow Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hundreds of millions of dollars might be saved annually in the United States through engineering research in connection with building foundations, Col. Charles R. Gow of Boston, chairman of the research committee on soils of the American Society of Civil Engineers, said at a dinner of the Engineering Foundation, just held here.

Referring to the recent collapse of the St. Francis Dam in California, Colonel Gow declared that while "stupendous sums were being invested in the erection of architectural marvels, . . . we still trust very largely to guesswork where the foundation details are considered."

"The American Society of Civil Engineers has long recognized the existence of this problem and the necessity for its solution," he declared. "The efforts of one of its committees has been directed to this problem for a number of years and it has compiled valuable data and developed many avenues of approach.

"A new committee was recently assigned to the task of investigating the problem from a research standpoint, confining itself for the present to the very definite and simple, but highly essential, problem of a scientific classification of soils as found in nature, so that reference to a specific type of soil will always mean the same thing to all persons. Once this end is attained, the balance of the work remaining to be done is by comparison simple in character."

Charles Terzaghi, associate professor of foundation engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the engineers that since 1900, Europe, and particularly Germany, had proceeded by leaps and bounds in experimental hydraulics, while, by comparison, little had been accomplished in the United States.

Baseball Proving Popular in Africa

Bat Well but Wild in Pitching, Says Missionary—League Has Nine Races

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Dr. C. Guyer Kelly, a Methodist Episcopal missionary in Tunis, says that African boys show just as much enthusiasm over baseball as do Americans, and bat as well, but that good pitchers are difficult to find.

Dr. Kelly, his wife and their young son are here on a vacation visiting friends, after which they will go to Baltimore, his native city. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and took up missionary work after two years at the Sorbonne, Paris.

When he came away for his holiday, he said, there were more than 300 boys playing baseball in and around Tunis, and they had banded themselves into a league called "Ligue Tunisenne de Baseball." The membership includes nine nationalities, including French, Italian, Spanish, Greek and Turkish.

CHILDREN HOLD SWAY FOR WEEK IN TAMPICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPICO, Mex.—For a week Tampico has been to large extent turned over to the children, with the Rotary Club assisted by the city schools devoting almost the entire week to the entertainment of school children and their instruction in civic and business life.

Children's Week was full of interesting things for the minors, of whom it was estimated 35,000 participated. They were given an insight into the way the city government functions, some fundamentals of art and industry and shown through industrial plants. However, it was not all work and instruction, for there were sports of various kinds, particularly baseball, also free moving picture shows.

Maine Resource Survey Regarded as Showing Way

Proposed Plans Go Farther Than Other States, Conference Is Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANGOR, Me.—The Maine Development Commission was credited with going farther than other states in proposing a survey of all the State's resources instead of merely one or more lines when John Ihlder, of the civic development department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, summed up the plans of the Maine Economic Conference in one of the closing addresses of its first annual meeting.

With a complete account of stock, plans for adjusting and co-ordinating may be worked out, he said. To ascertain whether the Maine farmer should concentrate his attention upon the camps and summer hotels or rather try to build up the Boston and New York markets is one of many propositions to be considered, he added.

Mass of Information

The conference has furnished a mass of expert information from all over the country for the commission to work over in the coming survey.

Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States Department of Commerce, gave a digest of conditions of sea and inland fisheries which contribute to the welfare of Maine. He presented statistics showing generally the need of conservation, protection, propagation and attention of the development commission.

"I sincerely hope," he concluded, "that the citizens of Maine will in ample time take measures to assure that the Sebago salmon, the Rangeley trout, the Casco Bay smelt, the Down East lobster, the Eastport sardine, and even the universal hornpout will retain their status with the Aroostook potato as the trademark of a state and an incentive to outsiders to become insiders."

State of Maine Birch

A paper on the use of hardwood was given by Carle M. Bigelow of Boston. He placed stress upon the conservation of hardwood and attention to its production in Maine, now overshadowed and neglected by the great attention to pulpwood. The publicity campaigns of manufacturers of western birch might well be applied to the Maine product, he said. He saw no reason why a "State of Maine birch" could not take its place in the markets. The demand for hardwoods includes its use for furniture, and the growing demand for colonial lines supplied by New England offers an output, he said.

Italia to Fly to North Pole

Airship Also Has in Prospect Trips to North Greenland and Mackenzie River

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—Gen. Umberto Nobile is going ahead with plans for a flight to the vicinity of the North Pole. The dirigible Italia, in her hangar after a flight of 2375 miles to the vicinity of Lenin Land and return, is being thoroughly overhauled.

Besides the flight to the North Pole, another to North Greenland and the Mackenzie River is in prospect.

The natural scientists on the Italia were prevented from observing if any new land lay beneath them during the flight because of fog. Some birds were seen in the vicinity of Lenin Land, but the fog cut off any sight of the land itself. Calculations indicated that the airship reached a point 500 kilometers from the northeast coast of Lenin Land.

Fog also prevented any observation which would have established whether the poorly authenticated Giles Land exists.

On the return flight the east coast of Spitzbergen archipelago was mapped, although land ice and sea ice joining it made the determination of the coastline difficult. The crew took 200 photographs, made 100 typographical observations, and exposed more than 500 meters of motion picture film during the journey.

The Italia returned to Kings Bay with enough gasoline for 15 hours more of flying. The dirigible was in flight about 68 hours.

Amundsen Comments on Trip

OSLO, Norw. (AP)—The announcement that Gen. Umberto Nobile in his flight in the Italia failed to sight Lenin Land was described by Roald Amundsen in an interview as "astonishing."

The explorer said he had personally visited Lenin Land on an expedition with the Maud and made his way to this island group with sledges and had signal posts erected. The Italian airship must have passed the islands in the fog, he declared.

Judging by the route the Italia took, he added, she did not appear to have flown over a very considerable area which had not been explored already.

Textile Engineers to Meet in Boston

New Mechanical Developments in Industry Are to Be Discussed May 22

Textile engineers and executives from many parts of the United States will gather in Boston to discuss new technical developments in their industry at a meeting to be held by the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on May 22.

"Relation of the Engineer to the Textile Industry" will be discussed by Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering of Cornell University, at a dinner to be presided over by James W. Cox Jr., a consulting engineer of New York City and chairman of the textile division, who has recently started considerable discussion in the industry by an article in the Textile World asserting the cloth makers will not reach a saturation point in the market for spindle and loom products if they will maintain an open attitude toward the development of improved products and new demands.

Speakers at the technical session will include Reynolds Longfield, Fairview, N. J., and Charles T. Main and George H. Perkins of Boston. The group will make an inspection trip to the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company plant at Salem, Mass., which has all been built since 1914.

CITIES SHOW GROWING TREND TOWARD ZONING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The spread of the movement to establish zoning regulations in towns and cities throughout the United States is indicated in a statement just issued by the Bureau of Municipal Affairs of Pennsylvania. It shows that 48 per cent of the total number of third-class cities in this State have either adopted and are enforcing zoning regulations of some kind or are taking steps toward adopting a zoning law.

The statement says that the trend of the decisions in the state courts support zoning and that such regulation of building construction "continues to be a popular element of wise planning for the present and future municipal development in this Commonwealth."

Three Nicaraguan Alternatives Are Open for United States

(Continued from Page 1)

a protectorate at that time and there is no indication that it has changed its mind.

There may be further objection to a loan and a financial dictator from Nicaragua itself. In 1917, when the United States proposed a "permanent finacial adviser," such intense opposition was aroused that the proposal was eventually dropped.

The second alternative, that of beginning work almost immediately on the Nicaraguan canal, is probably the one most discussed in senatorial circles and is understood to be favored by the State Department. The plan is embodied in two bills before the Senate, the McKellar bill, providing for immediate work; and the Edge bill, providing for a survey with a view to subsequent work.

Two recent official moves indicate that the State Department considers the development of the canal an excellent solution of the Nicaraguan problem.

Costa Rica Approached

First, Rafael Oreamuno, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, has been approached recently regarding the compensation his country would require if the canal were built. This step was taken because of a secret protocol signed between the United States and Costa Rica in 1923 promising that country compensation in view of its navigation rights on the San Juan River, which would become part of the canal.

Secondly, Secretary of War Davis is reconsidering his former view that the Nicaraguan canal was unnecessary.

The War Department has opposed the Nicaraguan canal in the past for two reasons. It believes the Panama Canal, as fortified at present, to be impregnable, and that two canals would be harder to defend than one.

Moreover, the Panama Canal, by an expenditure of $100,000,000 for extra locks and by operating after six o'clock in the evening, can handle four times as much traffic as it does now, and it is not overtaxed at present. The Nicaraguan canal, on the other hand, would cost approximately $1,000,000,000.

Advocates of the Nicaraguan canal, both in Congress and in the State Department, believe that the expenditure of large sums for local labor would stabilize Nicaragua economically, divert the opposing factions from the Nation's chief bete noir—politics—and would give the United States a legitimate excuse for maintaining troops in the country. It is admitted, however, that a loan will have to be granted in any case.

Favor Marines' Withdrawal

The third alternative regarding future American policy in Nicaragua—that of withdrawing the marines soon after the November election—represents the view of a considerable number in the Senate. This group believes that political revolution in Nicaragua constitutes no real threat to American property nor to the Nicaraguan canal route and that American troops should not be used to guarantee loans made by American bankers, as some declare is the case at present.

Although the State Department gave the spread of Mexican-fostered Bolshevism through Central America as one of the reasons for intervention last year, the written evidence which Secretary Kellogg later left with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee showed that Bolshevist movements where they existed were largely inspired by American citizens.

Thus does it not only appear that there is no real threat to the Panama Canal or the Nicaraguan canal route, senators declare, but it is recognized that other Latin-American countries are as anxious for the maintenance of good order in the region of the canal as is the United States. Chilean trade would be almost ruined should the canal be closed. Argentine and Brazilian exports to some areas would also be handicapped.

All the Central-American states have made astounding economic progress since the completion of the Panama Canal, and they desire peace in and near this region.

Eager for Another Canal

Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica, the three countries which would be materially affected by the building of a Nicaraguan canal, are eager for its construction, despite the fact that they demand compensation in case their rights are violated. It can be said that all of Latin America favors United States control of the Panama Canal, and of a Nicaraguan canal when it is built, and also favors peace in this area.

In view of these facts, it has been frequently suggested that the United States could, with one stroke, shake off the accusation of "imperialism" which injures its trade in South America, and at the same time maintain stability in Nicaragua and the Carribean area, by working out a Pan-American co-operative system of intervention.

Such a plan would, of course, permit no participation by non-American states, and would probably amount to consultation between Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States regarding revolutionary disturbances.

These three plans constitute the chief alternatives regarding future American policy in Nicaragua. They have been set forth in these articles not with a view to attempting to influence the course which should be followed but in an effort to clarify the issues in one of the most important phases of American foreign relations.

REPRESENTATION MADE OVER SENATE MEASURE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Verbal respresentations have been made by the British Ambassador at Washington in connection with the bill now before the Senate "relating to the payment of advance wages and allotments in respect of seamen on foreign vessels" The Christian Science Monitor representative is officially informed. British shipping circles interviewed by the Monitor representative regard the bill as "tantamount to an incitement to desert."

The passage of the measure would, they state, have the most serious effects on trade, since any seaman who had obtained an advance of one or two months' wages in order to provide for the maintenance of his family while away, would be able to get the whole sum paid again through the United States' courts if he deserted.

Britain to Relate Schools and Trade

Attempt Is Made to Bring Education in Line With Older Industries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That the older industries have not become closely enough related to the educational system of the country, is the opinion of Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, who is instituting a general inquiry into the relationship between education and industry.

The newer industries, declares the Minister, know what they want because they have to make their way; but the long-established industries are changing rapidly, and it is doubtful whether systems of education developed to meet their needs have been able to respond sufficiently to those changes. Engineering in particular is an industry into which an inquiry is needed, because the traditional courses are of long standing, while there have been great changes within the industry itself.

Lord Eustace asks for the co-operation of industry and the local authorities in supplying his investigators with all the information necessary and also in acting upon the findings of the report. This report will contain a summary of the methods and the machinery of co-operation with the industry now in use in all the main industrial areas of the country.

In addition to covering the whole field of higher education, the investigators will be instructed to make a special study of education for salesmanship, with particular reference to the export trade.

ARTHUR GREENWOOD HONORED

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Arthur Greenwood of Bennington, Vt., was nominated president of the National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers at the forty-fifth annual convention held here.

Reapportionment Shelved by House for This Session

Third Attempt Since 1920 Lost Through Selfish Interests, It Is Said

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the third time since 1920 efforts to obtain reapportionment legislation in the House proved unavailing. The House, after two days' close debate on the Fenn bill, which proposed a reapportionment program to go into effect after the 1930 census had been taken, rejected the measure by a 186-to-165 vote.

The question was on a motion to recommit the bill to the committee. It carried and thereby shelved the issue for the session.

Although supported by Administration leaders, the project was unable to muster a united party backing, because members from states which would have lost representation under the contemplated reapportionment voted against it.

Meyer Jacobstein (D.), Representative from New York, who was chiefly responsible for the drafting of the Fenn bill, and was active in the floor leadership during the debate on the issue, characterized its rejection as due to "self-interest."

"The defeat of the bill is the best argument showing its need," Mr. Jacobstein said. "The same self-interest that defeated it in the past and rejected it this time will crop out in 1930 and prevent enactment of a sound reapportionment then. Public sentiment must be aroused to this situation to force Congress to act."

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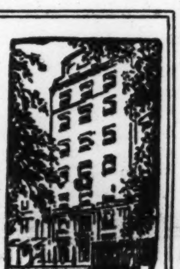

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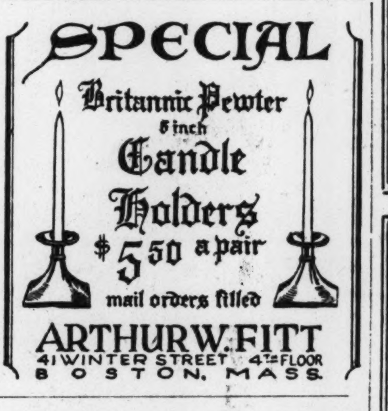

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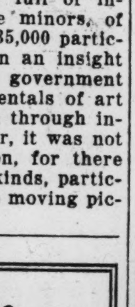

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FRANCE ASSISTS STABILIZATION IN THE BALKANS

Lei's Rehabilitation Is to Be Discussed—Other Nations May Co-operate

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—French financial policy in the Balkans is of world-wide importance, since it is directed toward assisting the stabilization of the currencies of those countries as rapidly as possible. To this end, Emile Moreau is to leave shortly for Rome to discuss the stabilization of the Rumanian lei, which will take place, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, within the next few months, in the opinion of financial circles here. While this operation is being mainly supported, apparently by the French banks, it is believed that Rome, New York and London as well will be invited to subscribe to the stabilization loan.

It is noteworthy that Rumania purposes taking this step wholly outside the League of Nations. The League's backing was responsible for the stabilizing of Austrian and Hungarian currencies, and the League sponsored the stabilizing of the drachma. France had no share in the Greek effort, not because it was unsympathetic to stabilization, but, unfortunately, because the French and British banks could not agree about the control of the Greek stabilization loan, and also because the Franco-Greek war and pre-war debt questions have not been fully settled.

Debt Issues to Be Settled

While France is desirous that the Balkan countries should stabilize their monetary units, it is a sine qua non, if French money is to go into a stabilization loan, that the war and pre-war debt matters be first put on a satisfactory footing. Rumania's war debts to France have been regulated, and an agrement about pre-war debts may be signed any day.

As far as France is concerned, therefore, Rumania has properly cleared its decks for stabilization action. Jugoslavia, too, is proceeding as Rumania has done, expecting its main stabilization help directly from French, English and New York banks rather than from the League. Franco-Serbian war debt negotiations are to open shortly and an agreement was reached a few days ago to submit to arbitration the question of on what monetary base the pre-war Serbian debts to France must now be calculated. When these problems are solved France will not object to the placing here of a portion of the Jugoslav stabilization loan.

Attitude of Bulgaria

Bulgaria has to date made no such approaches to the French banks as those of its Balkan neighbors. It would seem, however, that stabilization is being considered in Bulgaria, but when the time comes Greece's lead will be followed and the operation will be conducted through the League of Nations. To this France would lend its aid. Indicative of the friendly attitude of France toward Bulgaria is the willingness of France to join with Italy and England in permitting the postponement for six months of reparations payments in order to allow Bulgaria to meet the losses suffered through the recent disasters.

France itself will probably the soonest stabilize its currency and it is entirely capable of doing this, the Monitor's representative is reliably informed, without further loan assistance from any country. Before the war Paris was a big factor in Europe as a monetary center and now all these activities point to the recovery of this position.

Lithuania Asks Vilna Inquiry

Premier Alleges Poles Arming Exiles—Zaleski Denies the Allegations

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—K. Bizauskas, the new Lithuanian Minister in London, has arrived to take up his duties, and the Lithuanian Prime Minister, Prof. Augustin Waldermaras, arrives tomorrow.

The latter is to confer with Sir Austen Chamberlain on the subject of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute, which has again reached a highly acrimonious stage owing to Lithuania's rejection of the Polish proposal for a pact of non-aggression and her insistence on keeping the Vilna question to the forefront in the peace discussions.

The Poles are also disturbed at Professor Waldemaras's recent statement in an interview with a number of Polish journalists he saw on the unlikelihood of a settlement being reached "in years."

In an exchange of notes just published, Professor Waldemaras alleges that the Poles are arming Lithuanian exiles in Vilna, and he proposes a mixed commission to inquire into the allegations and consider the question of the formation of a demilitarized zone between the two countries.

The Polish Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, has rejected the plan on the grounds that the allegations are unfounded and reiterates his proposal for a pact of nonaggression.

Chang Ignores Tokyo Warning; Resists Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

China. Especially is this keenly hoped for by Japan, whose interests are specially and deeply involved, on account of her being China's nearest neighbor.

"The disturbances, however, now threaten to spread to the Peking and Tientsin districts, and it is feared that Manchuria may also be affected.

"The Japanese Government attach the utmost importance to the maintenance of peace and order to prevent the occurrence of any such state of affairs as may disturb that peace and order, or constitute a probable cause of such disturbance.

"In these circumstances, should the disturbances develop further in the direction of Peking and Tientsin and the situation become so menacing as to threaten the peace and order of Manchuria, the Japanese Government, on their part, may possibly be constrained to take appropriate and effective steps for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria.

"It must be noted, however, that the policy of the Japanese Government, which consists in maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality toward the contending forces, remains unchanged in every respect, and that, should the cause of events be such as to render the above-mentioned measure imperative, the Japanese Government will, in respect of the time and method of its adoption, exercise due care to provide against any unfair consequences arising to either of the two opposed parties."

No American Protest to Japan Is Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, plans no immediate protest to Japan regarding that country's decision to bar civil war from Manchuria, according to State Department officials.

Japan's action, which is treated in some circles as tantamount to declaring Manchuria a protectorate, has not been officially communicated to the United States, State Department officials said. Until this has been done no action will be taken and it does not necessarily follow that the United States will make a representation to Japan even after such official notification.

The United States has not recognized that Japan has any especial interests in Manchuria, State Department officials made it clear, other than her railroad leases from Dairen to Chanchung. The Lansing-Ishii agreement, which once recognized Japan's special interests in China, has now been terminated, it was pointed out and the United States now considers Manchuria as exclusive Chinese territory.

The general policy of the State Department in the recent Chinese-Japanese clashes has been to keep the United States entirely out of the dispute and to take the stand that the "open door" has not been violated until the Japanese show that they definitely intend to keep the Chinese territory they have occupied.

POSTAL INVESTMENTS INCREASE IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Some 35,000,000 persons, approximately half of the population of Japan, are depositors in the Government Postal Savings Department. Since April a year ago, when a number of the more prominent banks were forced to close their doors, the amounts deposited with the postal department have increased at a phenomenal rate. The total deposits at present are slightly more than $800,000,000. This sum is controlled by the Government Deposit Bureau, which invests it in various securities.

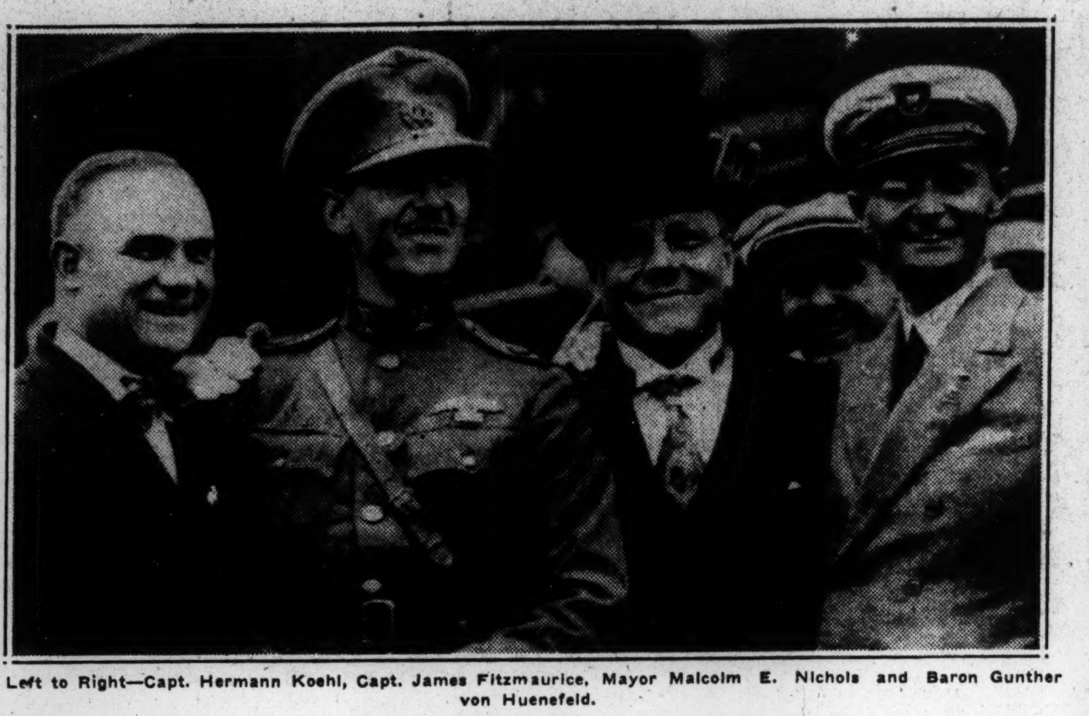
The depositors include virtually all classes in the Empire, but most of them are men or women without a great amount of money, such as soldiers, artists, teachers, riksha runners and peasants.

CONGO MAY GET NEW PORT

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—An expert commission has been sent to the Belgian Congo to investigate the possibility of establishing a new port accessible to large ocean-going ships at Banana, at the mouth of the river. There is now only 18 feet of water over the bar at low tide.

Boston Now Host to Transatlantic Fliers



Left to Right—Capt. Hermann Koehl, Capt. James Fitzmaurice, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and Baron Gunther von Huenefeld.

BREMEN FLIERS WELCOMED BY BOSTON THRONG

Crew Greatly Interested in Progress United States Shows in Aviation

Hundreds of cheering citizens massed about the Huntington Avenue railroad station and hundreds more, waving flags and flowers lined the way from station to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston today to greet the Bremen fliers when they arrived to be guests of the city for two days and a half.

For the fliers it was another in a succession of receptions that have impressed and amazed them since they arrived in the United States For the City of Boston, officially and unofficially, it was a supreme and successful tribute to an adventurous and gallant trio of men; the character of the exercises and the expressions of cordiality to be heard on every side already make it apparent that, when the fliers leave the city on Monday, Boston will have fixed itself forever in their memories for the degree of its hospitality and good will.

Mayor Is Advance Guard

Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols was too enthusiastic over the approaching events to wait until the fliers actually arrived in the city; so he took a small staff and his son Clark and went in a private car attached to the 9:15 train for the west and met the fliers in Worcester. The fliers, traveling direct from Detroit, had got a long night's rest and of their own desire and to the delight of crowds gathered on the station platform, got off the train for a few moments, were photographed and exchanged greetings with Worcester city officials.

In the hour required for the trip into Boston the fliers genially gave interviews. They ranged themselves in a compact row on a green velvet divan, beamed about and were ready to be asked questions. Major Fitzmaurice, the only one of the three facing no linguistic dilemma, with his faint Oxford accent, his strong, bronzed features, his economical, incisive speech; Koehl, fat, ruddy, jolly, looking for something amusing to happen; the Baron, wearing four small, eloquent flying decorations in his lapel, a man of smooth brow, with the hands of an artist and a trick of rapidly blinking his curiously gold flecked brown eyes. Inevitably his eyeglass glitters as he moves and he says nothing without moving. Restless, good humored, generous and witty.

Not for nothing have the fliers gone through many receptions and interviews. The Baron said at once, with a broad grin "You will say, 'haf we enjoy' ourselfs, hein? Ve haf. Vonderful it haf been. Vonderful. Your people . . . different in bloods and homelands . . . all one in hospitality I think to us. It haf been . . . been . . . grandiose." The Baron was visibly proud of the word.

Studying Aviation Here

He was asked if they had had any chance to consider what is being done in practical aviation. "It iss a sadness to say not much. Ve haf see Mr. Ford's manufactury. Ve haf see a great and powerful motor for distance flights of your Packard manufactury. Even your Colonel Lindbergh. Ve haf a sadness to see him only a few moments. Without his flying . . . he iss the greatest flier in the vorld. . . . If ve haf not know of your Colonel Lindberg how should ve haf had the . . . the . . . inspir . . . inspiration to make our own flight?"

The Baron's memory roved back over the troublous problem of the Greenly Island days. "Ve thank the Canadian officials . . . All the friends . . . Mr. Ford . . . Mr. Charles . . . Charlie Murphy . . . Dr. Louis Cousinier for all that they help' us. Dr. Cousinier was like father to us. There were we. French, German, Irish. And we learn' what it is that brotherhood between men of nations."

Too Busy for Opera

Perhaps the Baron had heard some great music? One of the good opera companies of the country? "Ah no," he said. "I haf had no time. I haf hear no music but German an' Irish singing societies. . . . Much of that. Gut, sehr gut. Opera? When?" And his shoulders shook with amusement at the too obvious reply to the question.

Captain Koehl began by saying "I haf never any American language before in my life. Now I must haf it every day all day. I am surpris' at myself." It is apparent that somehow the Captain has picked up more than a little information about the condition and prospect for aviation in the United States. "The worl'," he said, carefully "need to know itself better. Transportation is the way an' it iss cheap . . . cheaper as rail. How cheap aviation will be you won't know. Streets 'costet viel geld' an' the air she cost less to ride upon. Everyone seems interest' in aviation.

"Das ist gut. When the 'versuchen' is done . . . what you say the experiment, then aviation will be so much more here than she iss now, hein? The country will be organize' for landing place. The planes they will be standardize' more so I am not afraid 'be in a plane I never haf see before. . . ."

There had been talk that the fliers would return to Germany in the Bremen, where they have quantities of engagements. "Ve know nothing," said Koehl, "but it iss possible . . ." and the emphasis was obviously on the one word as a sort of deflector, "that we go back by the steamer."

Western Islands of Scotland Have Grave Grievance

British Postmaster-General's Proposals Opposed by All Parties in Parliament

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Western islands of Scotland, the defects of whose sea communication have been a grievance to those associated with that part of the world for a generation are at last to be completely overhauled.

This is the outcome of a spirited debate in the House of Commons, in which such strong opposition from members of all parties was shown to the Postmaster-General's proposals for a new contract with the existing steamer service, that the Government agreed to withdraw the scheme and appoint a select committee to investigate the entire question of the traffic along the coast and to the islands.

In the debate, Frederick Masquisten for the Conservatives told of two horses having to be sold to meet the freightage of 12 stable companions.

Walter Runciman, for the Liberals, referred to fish sent to Manchester selling for 19s. 6d. which cost £1 2s. 6d. to carry there, and quoted Sir Harry Lauder for the statement that farmers refused to send cattle by the steamers.

James MacPherson, another Liberal, said that the average age of the existing steamers was 68 years, ranging from a "Patriarch" of 84 to a "flapper" of 18.

Thomas Johnston, for Labor, added a story of a candidate now in Parliament who was marooned for 10 days on the Island of Tiree in the Hebrides during the height of an election.

JERUSALEM NOW HAS NEW BIBLE HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The Bible is now printed and circulated in some 605 languages and dialects, it was stated here at the opening and dedication ceremony at the new Bible House in Jerusalem established by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Every six weeks a translation into a new language is added, according to the Rev. John H. Ritson, secretary of the Bible Society. At the dedication ceremony prayers were offered in Hindustani and Yoruba.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop MacInnes, Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, conducted the ceremony, Lady Palmer, wife of the British High Commissioner, formally opened the building, and Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the Missionary Council, delivered the principal address.

The new Bible House, the fifty-third in the world, is a five-floor building and has the first elevator in Palestine.

GREEKS EXTENDING RICE CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Rice forms one of the staple articles of nourishment for the Greek people. Its vital importance was well realized immediately after the War of Independence by the Greek leaders who framed a law in favor of its cultivation. Like Italy, France and Spain, Greece possesses all the essential elements for the culture of rice; but the primitive methods which the Greeks have adopted for its cultivation have contributed little toward its progress.

The regions most fit for the cultivation of rice are Serres, Drama, Epirus and Messene. The low lands of Lake Copais were once cultivated by an English company and yielded 800 tons of rice annually; but this undertaking has ceased to function. In 1920 the land under rice cultivation totaled 750 hectares. Today the total quantity of land being cultivated amounts to 990 hectares, which gives a yield of 1562 tons annually. This constitutes only a small fraction in comparison with the large quantities of rice imported every year.

TRANS-BALTIC AIR SERVICE TO BE DAILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Preparations at the Kastrup airport have been in full swing so as to have all the new arrangements ready for the new Copenhagen - Continental seaplane service. There are two routes from Copenhagen to the Continent, one to Stettin and one to Travemünde-Lübeck. The latter route continues from Copenhagen to Gothenburg and Oslo.

The departures from Germany to Denmark are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and from Copenhagen to Germany, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. During June and July, however, there will be services each weekday in either direction. These new seaplane routes are worked entirely by the big German aviation concern, Luft-Hansa.

Larger Scholarships Favored by Associated Harvard Clubs

More Help for Students Is Keynote of International Meeting—Boston Man Chosen President—Subscriptions of $797,000 Announced for War Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—More than 250 Harvard men, representing 128 Harvard clubs in all parts of the world, have just closed their thirtieth annual gathering by electing Harry M. Williams of Boston, class of 1885, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs for next year and selecting Cincinnati as the meeting place for 1929.

Other officers for next year were elected as follows:

Nathan Pereles '04, of Milwaukee, secretary; Mackey Wells '08, of Milwaukee, treasurer.

Divisional vice-presidents:

New England, C. J. Lake '92, of Hartford, formerly Governor of Connecticut.

Eastern, Nathan Hayward '95, of Philadelphia.

South Central, Judge Walter I. McCoy '82, of Washington, D. C.

Southern, Maxwell A. Kilyert '89, of Florida.

Other Vice-Presidents

Central, Joseph L. Valentine '98, of Chicago.

West Central, Daniel Holt '90 of North Dakota.

Southwest Central, Edward Mallinckroat, 1900 of St. Louis.

Southwestern, Louis W. Hickey '10 of Dallas, Tex.

North Pacific, Rogers McVey '09 of Portland, Ore.

South Pacific, Roy Jones '92 of Los Angeles.

Canadian, James A. Eccles '10 of Montreal.

European, James Hazen Hyde '00 of Paris, France.

Orient, Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, law '78 of Japan.

Three new clubs were admitted to the association. They are those at University of Oregon, in Nashville, Tenn., and in Binghamton, N. Y.

"Uncle Bill" Thomas, class 1873, of San Francisco, received a rousing reception when he arouse to report as chairman of the committee on service to the University.

Allston Burr '89, chairman of the special committee on raising funds for the Harvard War Memorial, reported that 3044 Harvard men had subscribed to date $797,000, $576,000 of which has been paid in toward the erection of a church or university chapel as Harvard's memorial to the 373 Harvard men who fell in the World War.

Scholarship Awarded

The next year's holder of the Lionel de Jersey Harvard Scholarship was announced as Thomas H. Eliot '28, a grandson of the late President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot.

The helping of young men and indirectly Harvard men was one of the keynotes of the meeting, and the gist of President Lowell's address was that above all else Harvard was aiming to prepare men for life and to teach that education means education of oneself.

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia was called the banner club in the matter of donating scholarships, and recommendation made that scholarships should be larger.

The closing session of the club was given over largely to illustrated talks by professors from Cambridge on interesting phases of study and teaching. Dr. Thomas Barton '06, director of the University Museum, spoke on "Harvard's Activities in the Tropics," and Prof. Harlon Shapley, director of the College Observatory, lectured on "Harvard's Search for the Center of the Universe."

At the annual banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford, Stevens Heckscher '96, presided as toastmaster and introduced Augustus E. Willson, class of 1869; Dwight W Davis, Secretary of War, class of 1900, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. The Harvard Glee Club sang under the direction of Dr. A. T. Davison, '06, with Francis Rogers '91, as soloist.

ADDITIONAL WITNESSES SOUGHT IN DONETZ CASE

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The great hall of a former Moscow nobleman, since the revolution the seat of the Trade Union, has witnessed the opening of another historic trial of the Donetz coal basin counter-revolutionary plot, involving 50 Russians and three Germans.

The defense counsel including one woman, Miss Korolenko, a calm and capable speaker, demanded additional witnesses, including the officials of the German firms, the Allgemeine Elektricit at Gesellshaft and Herr Knopf, on the ground that former witnesses had given false evidence. The German Ambassador, and other diplomats were among the interested observers. Loudspeakers, and moving-picture machines are operating at the trial which is expected to last a month.

IRON WORKERS WANT RAISE

Approximately 800 union iron workers in Boston have voted to strike on all construction jobs in the city, effective Wednesday, in a demand for a wage scale of $1.50 an hour, James F. Murphy, business agent of the local, has announced.

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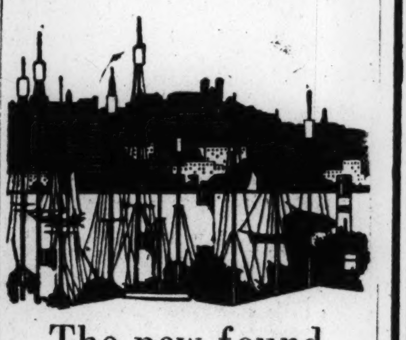

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MISSES' AND WOMEN'S SUITS—THIRD FLOOR

HINT IS GIVEN BANKS TO KEEP LOANS IN HAND

Federal Reserve Agent Points Out Dangers in Too Much Speculation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A warning against permitting borrowers to commit speculative excesses has just been sounded by W. Randolph Burgess, assistant federal reserve agent for New York, before the twenty-fifth annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers' Association here.

His suggestions were directed chiefly toward members of the federal reserve system which have been borrowing heavily during recent months.

Responsibility for any further increase in credit and the nature of its use now rests directly upon the member banks, Mr. Burgess declared.

Loans and investments of member banks during the past 10 weeks, he said, have increased $1,000,000,000, following previous increase of another $1,000,000,000 during the preceding six months.

"This represents a rate of increse more rapid than is required to meet the demands of agriculture and trade," said Mr. Burgess. "One third of the increase was for commercial loans, and two-thirds for loans on stocks and bonds.

"Experience of the past has indicated that increases in credit more rapid than are required by the country's trade usually lead to unwholesome credit situations. Money not employed in trade finds its way into speculative excesses of one kind or another, and at present there is evidence that this is occurring.

"We have a huge store of gold which can meet any ordinary need for some years to come, but that hardly constitutes a reason for wasting our reserves in a more rapid increase of credit than the country's trade requires. The federal reserve has no power to determine specific uses of credit. The member banks now owe the system $800,000,000, and are placing at the service of speculation a larger amount of money than ever before. The responsibility rests with them."

Edward E. Stokes of Trenton, formerly Governor of New Jersey, told the bankers that no trust has "ever threatened the United States as does a gigantic money trust now forming through the agency of corporate ownership of bank stocks by holding companies."

There is a potentiality for control of the federal reserve system by these groups through the centralization of financial power in a comparatively few hands, Mr. Stokes declared. "A holding company can secure control of a sufficient number of member banks of the various federal reserve districts to avail itself of the credit facilities of all of them," he said. "It can control the directorships of the federal reserve banks and thus control rediscount rates, a most dangerous power.

"The possibilities of this holding company octopus are gigantic and far-reaching. The independent banking system of America should be preserved. The stocks should be owned by individual persons and corporate holding companies should keep their hands off of this greatest source of American prosperity."

Stock Prices Said to Mirror Nation's Era of Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally find its way to the stock market and that this wealth had, in turn, produced new wealth and would continue to do so, seemed to represent the consensus in highest banking circles here.

There is nothing unusual in the situation, it was declared; neither is it unprecedented. Speculation was much more rife on the London Stock Exchange following the Napoleonic wars than it is in New York now, when the natural expansion of business, industry and finance are considered, as compared with what they were 100 years ago, competent observers said.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said: "It is quite natural that Professor Cassel should be impressed by the present activity in our security markets which is, of course, the outstanding feature of business. To assume, however, that the American people are any more inclined to speculation than other nations or that they are headed for any great disastrous reaction thereby does not seem warranted.

"Facts Are Obvious"

"The facts are obvious. We have enjoyed five years of unprecedented prosperity, due largely to the relatively advantageous position we occupied as a result of the war and its readjustments. This accumulated wealth and surplus capital have stimulated business ventures and speculative enterprise. That they may go too far and bring reaction and loss is possible, but that the United States or its people are drifting far away from their financial moorings is not easily proved.

"Business conditions in this country are fundamentally sound. There is a large measure of profitable business activity. We have the money, the raw materials and the men who create wealth. Our strong financial situation is a back log of protection.

"I cannot agree with Professor Cassel that it is the province of the newspapers to inform the public 'that the chances of losing on a stock exchange are far greater than those of winning.'

"Personally, I do not feel that the newspapers have any duty in the situation except to fairly report the facts and to interpret them as best they can for the benefit of their readers. From the facts, each individual can read his own lesson and profit or lose by it as he reads or fails to read correctly."

Trend From Bonds to Stocks

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, prominent economist, said: "I agree with much Professor Cassel has said with reference to the stock market, but doubt whether he realizes one of the important factors at work. This is the tendency of the investing world to turn to stocks and away from bonds for their permanent investments. The present high price of stocks is not due altogether to a speculative mania, but largely to this diversion of interest on the part of the permanent investor.

"Bond houses today tell us that their business is suffering, while the transactions on the stock exchange are reaching unheard-of proportions. But much of this investment is not on margin, and much of it which is on margin is on large, rather than small, margins—all of which indicates that a part, and probably a large part, of the present boosting of the stock market comes from genuine investing power which has been turned away from bonds.

"But statistical studies recently made have shown clearly that there is still room for this movement to go much further, because even today the amount of permanent investment in stocks appears to be much less than the amount in bonds. While, therefore, I agree with Professor Cassel that the stock market is far out of line with former normal ratios with the bond market, I believe that the normal ratios themselves are suffering a permanent dislocation.

"My own guess is that the stock market will still rise for weeks and perhaps months before there is any substantial fall, and that when the fall comes, it will not be as sudden and demoralizing as is anticipated. The very fact that there is a large share of interest in the matter is a safeguard against loss.

Need for Caution

"Nevertheless one should be cautious who attempts to speculate in the present market, and I would even caution those who are going now into common stocks as long-term investments against putting too many of their eggs into one basket. Their diversification should include not only a widespread investment in various common stock issues, but an equal amount in preferred stock and, perhaps, an equal amount in bonds."

Samuel Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said that, in his opinion, Professor Cassel's views, as reported in the Monitor, were "out of date." He declared that "there is no speculation to amount to anything," since what is described as "speculation" is "really investment," and represents the large money surplus which exists in the United States at present.

Dr. Lewis H. Heney, professor of economics of New York University and director of the University's Bureau of Business Research, expressed the belief that the newspapers can help check public speculations on the security exchanges by refusing to print sensational stories of market movements.

He agreed with what Professor Cassel said about the present era of speculative enthusiasm having exceeded the limits of reason and reached a level out of proportion to the true value of securities, and believed the reason for it is a condition of inflation breaking out in the one place where it can break out.

Congressional Committee Hears Dr. Cassel's Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Efforts of the federal reserve system to restrain speculation on the New York Stock Exchange were discussed by Gustav Cassel, noted Swedish economist, in hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the Strong stabilization bill.

The first purpose of the reserve system, according to Dr. Cassel, should be to keep the gold standard, and the second to prevent unnecessary fluctuation in the value of gold, and hence in prices. Use of federal reserve powers to attempt to control speculation on the stock market did not fall under these categories, he said.

Dr. Cassel's remarks were brought forth when he was asked by members of the committee to comment on the increase of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate from 4 to 4½ per cent. The economist said he felt it was outside the real purpose of the system to attempt to regulate the stock market and prevent speculation. While agreeing that it might be a great benefit to limit speculation at present, he urged that a curb should be imposed by other methods.

In increasing the interest rate, he said, the purpose is to affect the stock market in particular. However, the increase must necessarily affect all other commodities as well, with a depressing effect on general business. The result might be to produce unemployment and unfavorable business conditions.

This statement followed testimony by Dr. A. C. Miller of the reserve board before the committee that the board should not concern itself at all with what is going on in the stock market.

YALE'S OLDEST PRIZE GIVEN OHIO YOUTH

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The oldest scholarship in Yale University, known as the Berkeley scholarship, founded by Bishop George Berkeley in 1732, and amounting to $300, has been awarded this year to Mitchell Levensohn of Cincinnati, O., for passing the best examination in Greek and Latin literature, according to an announcement.

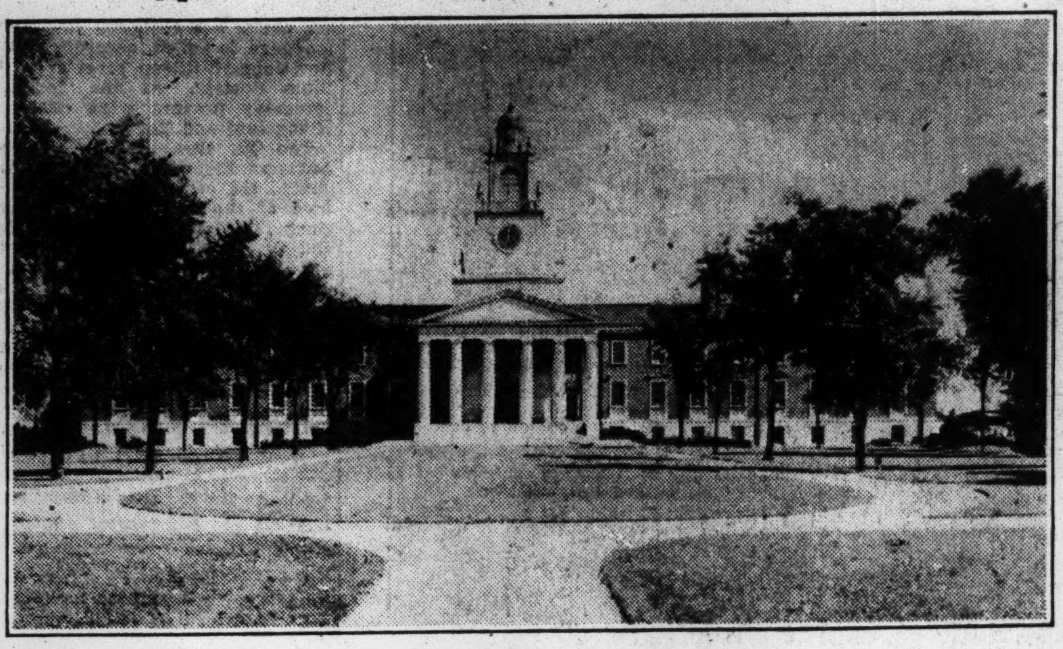
Other awards to students are the Lucius F. Robinson prizes for special proficiency in Latin, announced as follows: Senior-junior series, first ($75), to Thomas Irwin Emerson of Demarest, N. J.; second ($50), to George Sklar of Meridan, Conn.; third ($25), to Arthur Raymond Wheelock of Philadelphia, Pa. Sophomore series, second ($50), to Paul Riger of New Haven.

PORTLAND AIRPORT WORK IS APPROVED

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Official approval of the work done on the Portland airport in Scarboro and plans for its completion was given by William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, who flew here from Boston.

Addressing the Portland Rotary Club later he urged that everyone boost aviation.

Typifies School's Link With Colonial History



Samuel Phillips Hall, Named for Founder of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., Forms Central Recitation Building of Famous Boys' School. It Was Erected Through the Contributions of 2600 Alumni.

President Rededicates Nation to Ideal of Equality for All

Address at Phillips Academy Sesquicentennial Opposes Dominance in Government by Any One Class—Recalls School's Great Contributions to Country

ANDOVER, Mass.—In his address at the sesquicentennial anniversary of Phillips Academy here President Coolidge said, in part:

It is more than the passage of time that brings us here to observe and celebrate this anniversary of Phillips Academy. One hundred and fifty years is a very respectable period of modern history. The significance of this occasion, however, lies not in the number of days, but in the importance of purpose and the magnitude of accomplishment.

This institution had its beginnings in a very interesting era. The morning mist at Lexington and Concord had scarcely been dissipated. The Declaration of Independence was still a novelty. Liberty and independence were in the making. A new nation was coming into existence. Men were turning toward the dawn, intent upon establishing institutions stamped with their own individuality.

It was a time when the teachings of the Puritans were becoming disengaged from the forms and customs with which they had been surrounded and were emerging into a practical application in a broader field of human affairs. The principles of freedom and equality were not only talked about, but they were coming to be observed. The right of the people to govern themselves was coming to be practically applied.

School Dedicated to Service

The new academy was to represent the spirit of the time. It stood upon foundations that were deeply religious. Its first and principal object was declared to be "the promotion of true piety and virtue." It provided instruction in the classics, the sciences, and the arts. While a new emphasis was laid on the teaching of English, it held otherwise to the regular courses in the education of that day.

But this academy was conceived to have a broader purpose than to serve any profession or class, and it was therefore dedicated to teaching its students "the great end and real business of living." It was to be "ever equally open to youth of requisite qualifications from every quarter." It was to be a national school of breadth and of vision, of freedom and of equality, dedicated without reserve to the service of God and man.

It has always been recognized that this school owes very much of the atmosphere which has always surrounded it to the character of Samuel Phillips Jr. It was the inspiration of a young man seeking to minister to young men.

Interested in Public Affairs

Graduating at about the age that young men now enter college, he at once became interested in the important public affairs that preceded independence. His immediate family were conservative in their outlook, but patriotic. For his own part he committed himself whole-heartedly to the Revolution. We find him during the Battle of Bunker Hill removing the Harvard library to a place of safety. He was one of a number of citizens to confer with General Washington at Cambridge, and was later producing gunpowder for the army. But he was not so much interested in warfare as he was in truth and liberty. He does does not rank as a soldier, but as a statesman.

While plans were being perfected for this academy, Judge Phillips was a member of the constitutional convention of the Commonwealth, where he served on a special committee to draft a declaration of rights and frame of government, which was adopted as the fundamental law of Massachusetts. In this work he was associated with such men as John Adams and James Bowdoin.

If anyone desires to be informed concerning the public opinion of that day, there is no better record of it than the preamble and declaration of rights which was then adopted. It contains more political wisdom, sound common sense, and wise statesmanship than I have ever seen anywhere else within a like compass. If it could be faithfully expounded to the youth of our country it would do much to rescue them from unsound social and political doctrines.

Rule for Human Relationships

As a practical rule of human relationship the declaration in Article 18, that—

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government—"

is only surpassed by the Golden Rule. In the frame of government there is a noble expression of the aims of education and the arts and a wise provision for their promotion and protection by the public authorities. These were the beliefs and opinions that Judge Phillips and his associates held. For their perpetuation and preservation this school was founded.

One of the results of these beliefs led this school to come out squarely for equality. It provided an opportunity which was to be open to all. Our country has rightly put a very large emphasis on this principle. The Declaration of Independence made that its prime assertion. The Constitution of Massachusetts reiterated it with the significant addition that all men are born free. Yet there has been great difficulty in bringing the Government within its operation. At its outset, there was a tendency to establish a ruling class consisting of wealth and social position.

Belongs to All the People

When that was overturned the other extreme prevailed, which was followed by a fluctuating back and forth between these two. Neither of them is in harmony with our theory of equality. Our country and its Government belongs to all the people. It ought not to be under the domination of any one element or any one section. For it to fall under the entire control of the people of wealth or people of poverty, of people who are employers or people who are wage earners, would be contrary to our declared principles.

They should all be partakers in the responsibilities and benefits, and all be represented in the administration of our Government. Those who are charged with the conduct of our affairs should be equally solicitous for the welfare of all localities and all classes. There should be no outlaws and no favorites, but all should be beneficiaries of the common good through the discharge of common duties.

It was the thought of Judge Phillips to give to our youth the benefit of careful training during their early years. He knew that unless correct habits of thought are formed at the very outset of life they are not formed at all. Two great tests in mental discipline are accuracy and honesty. It is far better to master a few subjects thoroughly than to have a mass of generalizations about many subjects. The world will have little use for those who are right only a part of the time.

Emphasis Put on Character

The college cannot altogether refashion its students. About the best it can do is to carry them on in the course they have already begun. While the needs of our universities are very great, and every effort should be made to meet them, it does not seem that sufficient emphasis has been placed on the needs of our secondary schols. After all, they furnish the material that goes into our higher institutions. Their younger and more plastic students have even greater needs than those who are more mature.

They ought to come under the influence of teachers of ability, character, and sympathy. It may not be so difficult to secure teachers who are proficient in certain subjects, but that is far from sufficient. Judge Phillips said very little concerning the scholarship of the master and his assistants, but he put a great deal of emphasis on their character. He was looking beyond the lessons of the classroom to the "real business of living."

The hope which he expressed was that this school might be an example for others. That hope has been realized. This has long been recognized as one of the leading schools of our country. If the real needs of the students of such schools are to be met, if their teaching force is to be adequate, reasonable endowments must be provided.

Secondary Schools Important

In the remarkably successful efforts that have been made to raise funds for education too little attention has been given to our secondary schools. As they have led in many other directions, the authorities and alumni of Phillips Academy have recently secured funds for the erection of buildings and the respectable remuneration of its teaching force. Those who have generously aided this effort have done a great public service. What has been done here, others could and should do.

When the cause of the Revolution still hung in the balance, when this school was conducted in an abandoned carpenter shop, before our Federal Constitution had made our scattered colonies into one nation, when authority was weak and all the future was uncertain, the partiots of that day offered life, fortune and honor in defense of their country. They did not doubt; they did not complain. They went forward, placing their hope on the sure support of liberty and justice, the improvement of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and the advance of education.

The day has come when we have seen their hope fulfilled, when we have seen their faith justified, and when success has demonstrated the correctness of their theories. The general advance made by our country is commensurate with the advance which has been made by Phillips Academy. As we behold it our doubts ought to be removed, our faith ought to be replenished. Our determination to make such sacrifices as are necessary for the common good ought to be strengthened. We may be certain that our country is altogether worthy of us. It will be necessary to demonstrate that we are worthy of our country.

Nation Joins in Anniversary of Boys' School

(Continued from Page 1)

learning about the people themselves nor in reducing our business and other ties with them to the solid basis of friendship on which they should securely rest.

"The young men of Canada and the young men of the United States should assume this responsibility, and should leave no stone unturned to come into closer touch with one another. For the interests of our two countries demand that they shall go forward and progress together, each having confidence in the other, each having respect for the other's political ideals, and yet co-operating together wholeheartedly for the common good."

Secretary Davis urged a type of education which will train "head, heart, and hand," and pointed out that both formal education such as that given at Andover and the kind of education he received in the "university of the world" have their values.

As to whether education should stress the classics, the natural sciences or preparation for business, he said:

"It seems to me the object of education should be to fit youth for life, and life is more than business or any other one thing. Business is a phase, and a large phase, of life, but it is not the only phase. The object of education is not the development of part of a man, but the whole man."

He declared he did not consider a man educated who reveals lack of moral quality. Other points of his speech were: "No man is good unless he is good for something. Nobody is educated unless there is something he can do and do well. The proof of sound education is found in what a man becomes."

The President and Mrs. Coolidge departed for Northampton to visit Mrs. Coolidge's mother, shortly after the alumni luncheon. President and Mrs. Coolidge were recipients of two gold medals struck in commemoration of the sesquicentennial, bearing on one side the effigy of Samuel Phillips, who in 1778 founded the college.

The Andover-Exeter track meet concluded the events of the two days' celebration.

Planning for New Women's College

Committee for Project in New England Is Named by Berkshire Mayor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Establishment of a college for women to cost between $600,000 and $700,000 on the noted John Alden Spoor estate of "Blithewood Farms," received an initial impulse at an unheralded meeting of some 60 prominent Berkshire residents in the home of Charles W. Power, former Mayor.

A prominent educator, now president of a New England college, who asked that his name be withheld from publication for the present, outlined plans for the proposed institution in detail.

He told of the opportunity existing in New England to develop facilities for the education of women, affirming his belief in the classics and natural sciences as the cultural bases for the project. An enrollment of 100 students the first year is contemplated.

Those present voted that Mayor Jay P. Barnes should appoint a committee of seven at once to investigate the project.

TRI-COLLEGE CONTEST IS WON BY VERMONT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The University of Vermont was declared the winner in the third tri-college literary contest, conducted for the last three years between the University of Maine, the University of New Hampshire and the University of Vermont.

The University of New Hampshire scored the largest number of places in this year's contest, taking two-thirds, and tying for two firsts; but the University of Vermont, with one first and two ties for first, was rated highest on the basis of points and amount of prize money won. The contest involves short stories, essays and poems, with $25 for first place in each class, $15 for second place and $10 for third.

CARNEGIE OFFICIAL TO LECTURE ABROAD

NEW YORK — Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and president of the Institute of International Law, is en route to Germany. On the invitation of the authorities of the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Gottingen and Kiel, Dr. Scott will serve as visiting Carnegie Professor of International Relations.

The general subject on which Dr. Scott will lecture is "The Spanish Origin of International Law." Dr. Scott will begin the lectures at the University of Kiel June 5.

Women of Country and City Unite in Supplying Each Other's Wants

She on the Farm Can Make With Her Own Hands, or Grow on Her Own Plot of Land, What Her Sister in the City Will Buy

> "We need but the faith for it, and it is at hand. We need but the courage to lay our hands upon it, and in a little space it can be ours."

But a short five years has passed since the New England Farm and Garden Association made its modest beginnings at helping to acquaint the urban woman, eager to buy vegetables and preserves, hooked rugs and other items of handicraft, with the rural woman who would gladly sell such things if she only knew where to sell them.

In those small adventures there was no intimation that, in 1928, the acquainting would have been so successfully accomplished that it would be possible to invite a trained crafts teacher of the women's institutes in England to travel about in New England during the summer weeks, teaching variations of craft work to its members. At the bottom of it is the success of the Farm and Garden Shop of the Association in Boston; it is, at present, the only shop quite of its kind in the United States; where 1000 exchanges take consignments of cookery or handicraft work to sell.

The Farm and Garden Shop trains those who give promise of producing something of which the shop could dispose if it were up to standard, and completes the cycle which means occupation and benefit to the farm woman, pleasant acquisition and the satisfaction of a closer bond with the rural woman for the urban resident.

From What It Has Grown

In Boston Mrs. George U. Crocker, president of the New England Association, a subdivision of the National Farm and Garden Association of which Mrs. Henry Ford is president, explained something of the progress of the idea.

The setting made an appropriate recitative for the conversation; over by a show case a volunteer saleswoman was casting up the advantages of a green garden smock beside those of a yellow one decorated with great nosegays od bright roses; by the doorway where there were consignments of boxed primroses and English daisies ready to be bought and set out in the little blank space in a corner of someone's garden a young woman in a rose smock was explaining the excellences of wire plant stakes which are easy to handle and do well what is required of them.

A woman in a hurry was hoping that there were at least a dozen plum cookies left because she had driven 35 miles to get them, and another woman was smiling with relief because a consignment of baby carrots in glass had arrived just when she needed some.

"The thing I like about us here," Mrs. Crocker said, "is that the farm woman who would like to become a consignor to us is not turned away if she does not strike quite the right combination at first.

Help Given Those who Need It

"We know that the farm woman of New England is clever and gifted, that she has both time and ingenuity which would go to waste if she did not find some outlet for them. We know, particularly those of us who live in the city, the utter desirability of the things the farm woman can cook, the things she can make with her hands out of simple materials.

"To bring the two together was the first step; to set a standard was collateral. We take in products from any farm woman who is a member of the association, and membership costs her a mere $2. We help those who have no particular way of knowing how the city woman likes to have such things presented to her, to see what those ways are. We help her to make her things 100 per cent good and to make the most of whatever the periods are when she can consign things for city consumption.

"There seems no end to the things women can provide if they know anyone wants them. What of the woman out in the country with a little greenhouse who cannot sell her daffodils to the wholesale flower market because she can only send six dozen at a time instead of 100 dozen? Well, we are very glad indeed to get her six dozen of beautiful, big daffodils and she is very glad to have us sell them for 60 cents a dozen. You see, it is very simple."

The shop really began with a little informal weekly sale at 4 Joy Street Saturday mornings; a few jars of jellies and jams; some bunches of asparagus and boxes of strawberries in season; a hooked mat, a knit jacket. And then it began to grow, until now units have been established in various places, Benson, Vt., "The Hay Scales" in North Andover, and elsewhere.

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Pere Marquette and C&O Merger Partly Approved

Purchase of Erie Road by Van Sweringens Refused by I. C. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission partly approved the Van Sweringen brothers' plan for mergers with their Chesapeake & Ohio. The commission ruled:

1. The Chesapeake & Ohio may buy control of the Pere Marquette Railroad.
2. The Chesapeake & Ohio may not buy the Erie.
3. The Marquette purchase must comply with rigid financial provisions.
4. If the Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette and its subsidiary, the Hocking Valley Railroad, are finally merged into one 6000-mile system, operating in competition with the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio, it will mean a revision of the original terms proposed by the Van Sweringens.

Stock Plan Too Generous

The commission considered the present value of Chesapeake & Ohio stock proposed as a basis for distribution as too generous. It has been selling at $197 a share. Instead, the commission said the railroad might issue $20,000,000 in shares to be offered present common stockholders at $150 a share.

Approval for the Chesapeake & Ohio and Pere Marquette merger was made on the ground of increased operating and transportation economies. Such economies would not be present in a junction of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Erie, the committee stated.

Big Roads Warned

Simultaneously with the foregoing decision, the Interstate Commerce Commission made another decisive step in the matter of rail consolidations in Eastern territory. It cited the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central and Nickel Plate systems to show cause why they should not dispose of their joint holdings of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad under provisions of the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

If the merger of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Pere Marquette and subsidiaries goes through it will form a new east and west system extending from Washington and Hampton Roads to Chicago and through the Michigan peninsula.

A year ago the Van Sweringen interests sought to group the Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, Erie & Hocking Valley in the Nickel Plate as the parent property. This the commission rejected, largely because the financial arrangements were unsatisfactory.

Child Weavers in Persia to Get Help

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An attempt to remedy the highly unsatisfactory working conditions in the weaving industry of Persia is now being made by a special commission, according to Industrial and Labor Information, an organ of the International Labor Office.

Carpet weaving, the paper states, is practically confined in Persia to one province—that of Kerman. There are 3000 women and girls employed in the industry in the city of Kerman itself, and a larger number in the surrounding villages. They work a nine-hour day in winter, 11 in summer, and these without a break, as they eat their meal while still seated at the loom so as to earn as much as possible. Even so, their wages "never exceed one kran or 30 shahis (fourpence to sixpence a day) and average less."

The method by which labor is recruited for the industry has recently been described by a Persian writer as "a contract of sale." Mothers contract their six or seven-year old girls for a period of four or five years, receiving in return 50 or 60 tomans (£9 to £10), one-third of which is paid in advance. There is no sanitation in the workshops, and the children are seated on "narrow bare planks" in unnatural positions.

Following an intervention in 1920 by the International Labor Office, regulations were issued by the Government of the deposed shah aiming at an improvement in working conditions in the carpet industry, and it is believed that the foremost employers have loyally co-operated in putting these into force. But conditions in the majority of the workshops remain highly unsatisfactory. It is, however, hoped that under the present Government reforms will speedily be put into operation.

Lamb Still Lingers 'for Mary to Appear'

"Original Mary" Gets Many Congratulations on Famous Children's Poem

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mrs. Mary Hughes of Llangollen, Wales, whose care for the "orphan" lambs in her father's flock of Welsh mountain sheep earned her the title of the "original Mary," famed in childhood verse, is receiving congratulatory messages from English-speaking countries throughout the world for her keen interest in affairs and her broad attitude toward the "Marys" of today.

Mrs. Hughes's youth was spent on her father's farm at Tyissa, in the beautiful Valley of the Dee. It is said that during the severe winters she became a sort of foster-mother to stray lambs on the hillsides, feeding them through the finger of a kid glove tied to a teapot within which was warm milk. Her activities, it is said, interested Miss Burl, of Newport, N. H., who visited Wales in 1846, and who became Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, author of "Mary's Lamb."

Whether the poetess gained her theme from the childhood activities of Mrs. Hughes or from those of Mary Elizabeth Sawyer of Sudbury, Mass., who some declare was the original of the kind-hearted but indiscreet young lady who "took her lamb to school," children will go on reciting the ancient stand-by in the same old way; and continue to gain instruction from the moral in the concluding verses:

> And you each gentle animal
>   In confidence may bind,
> And make them follow at your call
>   If you are always kind.

BRITISH FILM DEAL REPORTED

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The sale to the United Motion Picture Producers of the United States whole 1927 output of the films produced at the Elstree studios in Hertfordshire is reported here. The deal concerns 12 films produced by the British International Pictures, Limited, and is stated to be the largest concluded by the young British movie industry.

Primitive Tribesmen of the Himalayas May Still Be Seen in Darjeeling Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DARJEELING, India—Representatives of some of the most interesting and primitive of all the little-known tribes of the world come from time to time to Darjeeling in the foothills of the Himalayas, especially for the weekly market. On these occasions the marketplace presents a scene unequaled, perhaps, in the world, except in those places where the white man cannot go. On market days there can be distinguished peoples of a dozen different tribes of the Himalayan foothills and of the Tibetan plateau, many of them the same, both in attire and characteristics, as in the days of Genghis Khan.

Of many of these peoples little is known by the world generally. Within 40 miles of Darjeeling, there lies the southeast boundary of the large independent state Nepal, having a population of somewhere about 80,000, possibly more, for no census is ever known to have been taken, and many of the inhabitants are nomadic.

But Nepal has several large towns and its king maintains a large standing army. It is made up largely of the celebrated Ghurkas, the entire force of which the king of Nepal sent to the aid of the Allies in 1914. There were about 15,000 of them and the part they played is history. Yet Nepal, though friendly to the British and having in its capital town a British representative, is closed to the white man unless he comes as a guest of the king, and this does not often happen. The land is practically forbidden territory. There are many of its people in Darjeeling, however, and the Church of Scotland Mission conducts here a large school for Nepali girls.

The Nepal people, in appearance very Mongolian, are really a sort of mixture of Mongol and Indian, with a few characteristics of other Asiatic peoples. They are Hindu in religion, but their language is not at all like that of Hindu India, nor do they obesrve some of the more primitive tenets of Hinduism. They are a most extraordinarily industrious people, both sexes laboring with equal energy.

Most of the luggage porters at the Darjeeling station are Nepali women, while many others work on the roads in this region. They are an extremely hardy and vigorous lot and withal most friendly to the European.

Exponents of New World Missionary Policy Gather at Jerusalem

Topical Press

FOUR OF THE LEADERS

Left to Right—Robert E. Speer, Moderator of the American Presbyterian Church; the Bishop of Salisbury; the Rev. W. W. Cash, and Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Missionary Council and President of the World's Y. M. C. A. The Meeting Formed a Very Real "League of Nations" on the Mount of Olives, With Representatives From All Christendom, Both Men and Women, All Striving to Carry Out the Aims of the Meeting.

Missionaries at Jerusalem Advocate New World Policy

Report Presses for Constructive Program of Future Action—Forced Labor Condemned—No Real Education Without Religion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — The findings and resolutions adopted at the Jerusalem meeting of the International Missionary Council were so many that they can only be comparatively briefly indicated. Chiefly of interest to the general public, doubtless, are the resolutions on "Race" and "Industry." The former is a document of far-reaching importance, for there took part in the discussions and in the framing of the report men like Dr. David Yui of China, the conservative Bishop Usaki of Japan; Dr. S. K. Datta and K. T. Paul of India, Professor Bocobo of the Philippines University, and other progressive personalities

The report pressed for a constructive program of future action. "Differences," it states, "between races of different color living side by side, would be mitigated if the utmost practicable equality were established regarding the entrance to all occupations, the right of freedom of movement, and obtaining, maintaining and excercising functions of citizenship. Land and other natural resources must not be allocated in a manner inconsistent with justice and the rights of indigenous people, while all must have equal rights before civil and criminal law, and in regard to matters of social intercourse and relations."

Economic Resources

The position of such a land as Africa was specially in view in the statement that in the development of economic resources for world needs, the development and rights of the native people must not be jeopardized.

India, Korea and the Philippines were evidently in mind, not only in the statement that the peoples should be trained for their own self-government as quickly as possible, but that controversies regarding what the nationals feel to be justice which, for instance in mandated territories, may be brought before the public opinion of the world through the League of Nations, should similarly come before the bar of judgment of humanity, in spite of the cry of "This is a domestic question."

Many of the points raised in the "Racial Report" also almost inevitably arise in the report on "Industrialization." Development should not be at such a rate as to jeopardize the social welfare of backward people, and the revenue raised from them should be primarily to promote their welfare.

Labor Contracts Condemned

Forced labor and unfair labor contracts are unequivocally condemned, and missions are urged to work with existing bodies like the International Labor Office dealing with industrial problems. It was also decided to set up a special bureau of information on these subjects that missions of the churches may adequately study and follow them from their own particular standpoint.

In the report on "Rural Problems" it is pointed out how vital is work in rural areas, where, after all, missions particularly function, for the work of the farmer is fundamental to physical life.

The report on "Religious Education" is a long document that, when finally revised and published, merits the close study of all educationists. Briefly, it states that the teaching methods of Jesus and the recent educational and psychological studies are at one. There can be no real education without religion and no religion without education.

"All who share in the world-wide Christian mission" are urged to unremitting effort and prayer for the renunciation of war as an instrument of international policy, for a peaceful methods of settling all international disputes, and for changing attitudes and practices leading to war.

The views of the meeting and of the missionary world as a whole are summed up in the Christian Message report. The general findings of the Lausanne Faith and Order Conference, 1927, are accepted. It adds: "Our message is Jesus Christ as the revelation of what God is and of what man may be. In him we come face to face with the Ultimate Reality in the Universe . . . The end of Christian missions is nothing less than the production of Christlike character in individuals, societies and nations. We do not go to the nations called non-Christian because they are the worst or alone are in need. We go because they are part of the world and share with us in the same human need. We cannot live without Christ and we cannot bear to think of men living without him."

A tribute is paid to the noble elements in non-Christian systems. And it is noteworthy in this connection that friendly relations have been maintained not only with the Eastern Orthodox, Coptic, and Abyssinian churches whose representatives were entertained on one picturesque and notable occasion during the fortnight, but also with the Jews and Moslems, to whom Jerusalem is also a sacred city.

By special permission of the Grand Moslem Council the whole conference paid a visit to the Temple Area and the Mosque of Omar at an hour at which Christians are debarred from entrance, while the Grand Mufti graciously received Dr. John R. Mott's personal representatives. At many of the sessions, too, Dr. J. L. Magnus, President of the Hebrew University, was an honored and interested guest.

RECORDS OF BRITISH MEMBERS IS SOUGHT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An undertaking promising the collection of vast, hitherto untapped sources of information for all whose ancestors have taken part in the British political life of past generations is promised by the project to which 200 members of the House of Commons have now signed a memorial in support. It is for the Government to appoint a committee to prepare a complete record of members of Parliament from 1264 to 1832, describing their personalities, political views and elections.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood has already collected the particulars for the Staffordshire members. Sir Martin Conway, Sir Charles Oman, John Buchan and Sir Robert Hamilton are also cooperating.

MARITIME TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER TAGUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—The average tonnage of ships that have entered the larger European ports during the last seven years has been: Antwerp, 19,370,037; Rotterdam, 13,633,706; Hamburg, 13,130,155; Marseilles, 9,695,557; Lisbon, 8,447,936; Genoa, 6,896,257; Havre, 6,390,079; Vigo, 5,882,530; Bremen, 4,827,140; Copenhagen, 4,296,115; Rouen, 3,559,333; Bordeaux, 3,245,976; Dunkirk, 3,136,991.

The report of ships entering Lisbon in the year 1927 includes: Portuguese 688, with gross tonnage of 142,948. The tonnage of goods loaded in Lisbon during 1927 was 283,564; unloaded, 817,059. The number of passengers embarked in 1927 was 37,916; disembarked, 31,663.

World's Highest Peaks Charted After Three Years' Survey Work

Himalayan Heights of Nepal Mapped by Survey of India Department—Tract Includes Mount Everest and Endless Vistas of Snow-Clad Range

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The surveying of the territory of Nepal, in the Himalayas, which includes some of the greatest mountains of the world, has at length been accomplished by the Survey of India Department after three years of work under highly difficult conditions.

The survey, which involves the preparation of a complete contoured map of the territory, was undertaken at the request of the ruler of Nepal, an independent state on the northern border of India. The area surveyed covers 55,000 square miles of country (approximately equal to that of England and Wales), and contains the highest peak, Mt. Everest, which is over 29,000 feet above sea level.

The work, which constitutes a valuable addition to geographical knowledge, began in November, 1924, and finally closed in March, 1927. A section of the Surveyor-General's report deals with the nomenclature of Himalayan peaks. The Nepalese, it is stated, only give specific names to a few snow-covered peaks of remarkable aspects, but each group of snowy peaks is called a Himal or "abode of snow," and receives a name.

Thus, Mt. Everest dominates the Maha Mangur Himal; Kinchinjunga, the Singalila Himal; Dhaulagiri, a Himal of the same name; Gauri Sankar, the Rolwaling Himal, and Api, the Viyas Hishi Himal. Mt. Everest itself, whose steep southern face carries little snow, is inconspicuous from the south, and has received no Nepalese name.

It has recently been suggested that the Tibetans gave Mt. Everest the name of Chomolomo, but Lieut.-Colonel Ganesh Bahadur of Nepal considers that this name is used for the whole of the northern side of the Maha Langur Himal, and that it is not the name of the peak.

BANTU FINDS LONDON QUICKEST WAY HOME

Spokesman for Colored People at Jerusalem Returns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. D. D. Tengu Jabavu, the Bantu leader, a graduate of London University, who is now professor of Bantu studies at the Government College for Natives at Fort Hare, Cape Province, has found that the quickest and cheapest way back home from Jerusalem, where he has been a delegate to the International Missionary Council's great meeting, to his home in South Africa, is by way of London.

Talking on the great gathering of world Christians, at which he and Max Yergan, the American Negro who is the leader of the Native Y. M. C. A. in South Africa, were the chief spokesmen for the colored peoples, he said: "The conference was remarkable for the way in which the nationals of various countries were encouraged to play their true part in spite of language difficulties and a natural diffidence in such a great meeting.

"I was agreeably surprised by the practical way in which the burning problems of the age, such as those of race and industry were handled under the leadership of experts, who put their knowledge at the disposal of the conference, and also by the practical schemes that resulted."

RUMANIAN PREMIER ISSUES "DIRECTIONS"

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Prime Minister, Vintila Bratianu, assembled the leaders of the Liberal Party and explained the political situation and the resulting duty of the Liberals. He issued "directions" drawn up by himself and Ion Duca, Minister of the Interior, for distribution to the party members throughout Rumania.

Mr. Bratianu spoke of the long, historic past of the Liberals and of the important program remaining in order to complete the consolidation of the country, among other things the organization of the state and central public services, the organization of superior schooling throughout the country and the stabilization of the currency. The Premier declared that Parliament would probably be convoked about the middle of June to legislate for stabilization.

SOIL EXPERT VISITS BRITAIN

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. A. G. McCall, director of the Bureau of Soil Investigation in the United States, has arrived in England. He intends to visit Rothamstead agricultural station at Harpenden, afterward going to the Continent to confer with the chiefs of a number of European experimental stations on the subject of soil investigation.

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AWARDS VOTED BY INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Chicago Man Is Elected to Presidency—New Ethical Standards Set

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United States and Japan are the only nations which have seriously attempted to work out the problem of building for protection against earthquakes. Sumner P. Hunt of Los Angeles, chairman of a committee which made an international investigation of the problem, so reported to the American Institute of Architects in annual session here.

Higher ethical standards among architects are being built up by the institute, the board of directors said in their report to the convention.

C. Herrick Hammond of Chicago was elected president of the Institute. Mr. Hammond, who succeeds Milton B. Medary of Philadelphia, won over William L. Steele of Sioux City, Ia.

J. Monroe Howlett of Brooklyn, N. Y., was chosen first vice-president and William J. Sayward of Atlanta, Ga., second vice-president. Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C., secretary, and Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles, treasurer, were re-elected.

Fine Arts Medal Bestowed

The fine arts medal of the institute was posthumously awarded to H. Siddons Mowbray, mural painter, whose works decorate the new library of J. P. Morgan in New York City. The medal in craftsmanship went to William D. Gates of Chicago, pioneer in the development of craftsmanship in terra cotta. Mr. Gates originated the "Teco" potteries, the products of which received first award at the St. Louis Exposition.

For having rendered distinctive service to the arts, the following were elected honorary members of the institute:

Royal Cortissoz, art editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Walter S. Brewster, Chicago, founder of the Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Lake Forest, Ill.; Frederick Keppel, head of the Carnegie Foundation, New York; Herman A. McNeil, sculptor, College Point, L. I., known for his achievement in architectural sculpture, including important monuments in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Among Honorary Members

Also Herbert Adams of New York, sculptor, and past president of the National Sculpture Society and of the National Academy of Design; Lee Lawrie, sculptor of New York, known for his work in the Nebraska State Capitol, the Los Angeles Public Library and other notable undertakings; Ezra Winter, mural painter of New York and fellow of the American Academy in Rome; Jules Guerin, mural painter of New York, director of color in collaboration with the architects who designed the San Francisco Exposition, and decorator of the Lincoln Memorial and other prominent works of architecture; Bancel La Farge, Mt. Carmel, Conn., mural painter and maker of stained glass and mosaic, cited in the institute award as "a distinguished artist who is carrying on the traditions of his great father, John La Farge."

These foreign architects were elected honorary corresponding members: Camille Lefvre, Paris; Bernardo Norales, Santiago; Alberto Soni Molins, Buenos Aires; Paul J. Alvarez, Buenos Aires; Paul J. Fitte, Buenos Aires; Francisco Squirru, Buenos Aires; Cart de LaFontaine, London; M. Litman, Stuttgart; Peter Behrens, Vienna.

A proposal to hold the next convention in connection with an international exhibition under the auspices of the Architectural League of New York next spring was referred to the board of dirctors for decision.

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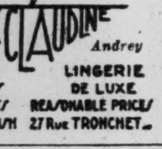

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Story of Ideal Charity Told to Methodists

Work of Goodwill Industries Now Carried On in All Parts of the World

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The romantic story of the Goodwill Industries which started in Boston 30 years ago at Morgan Chapel was told in the quadrennial account appearing in the report of the board of home missions and church extension to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A few articles of used clothing hung over the backs of the pews in Morgan Chapel, proved to be the beginning of a development of the utilization of waste material in the service of needy humanity that has extended to practically every large city of the world. Dr. E. J. Helms, national executive secretary, recently circled the earth in the interest of Goodwill Industries.

Homes Are Reclaimed

More than $12,000,000 has been reclaimed from cast-off clothing, furniture, and broken articles from homes which have been repaired and reclaimed. More than $5,000,000 has been paid in wages to elderly persons handicapped and disabled.

The object of the Goodwill Industries is not for profit, but for service. They maintain a missionary staff of trained Christian workers, teach trades to the handicapped and unskilled, give vocational guidance, and carry the social message to all the churches.

Appeal for Church Unity

Koreans will precede American Methodists into unity if the enabling act to permit members of the two great American divisions passed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church receives the approval of the Methodist Church South.

Divided by the slavery issue in 1844, American Methodism has perpetuated this division in the mission fields. Inability to understand why a difference of opinion 80 years old and settled by the Civil War should divide them, Korean Methodists of both denominations, including 63,866 adherents, petitioned for a united self-governing church. The existence of two Methodist churches calls for constant defense before non-Christians, they report.

In agreement to this request the General Conference authorized the union of these two branches of Methodism provided such authority is given by the Methodist Church South. Provision is made for the continuance of organic relationship to the two parent churches.

Better Buildings Increasing Costs

New Conveniences Given as Chief Cause Rather Than Price of Materials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The chief reason for the increased cost of building construction is not the rise in the price of materials, but the demand for better buildings with more conveniences and comforts, according to G. Richard Davis, New York contractor, who spoke before the Real Estate Board at a luncheon just held here.

Mr. Davis, who constructed the Paramount and General Motors buildings, declared that improvement in the character and construction of buildings would add greatly to their permanent value. There are too many mediocre buildings, he said, which find their rental value greatly depreciated after 15 or 20 years.

"An apartment house, such as was built 20 years ago, is inadequate for today, and the same is true of office buildings," he said. "Electric refrigeration is now demanded, even in low-priced buildings. Elevators are important features, and they cost double what they did 20 years ago."

Supervision; Mr. Davis added, is one of the most important items in building construction. A great factor in the cost, he added, lies in seeing that materials are delivered at the right time in order to avoid construction delays.

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Move to Preserve Dogwood Succeeds

Washington Children Taught to Spare Flower During Full Spring Bloom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Flowering dogwood is in full bloom throughout Washington and vicinity and a vigorous campaign to keep the trees from being stripped of their branches is meeting with success. The campaign is being pushed by the National Capital Committee of the Garden Club and the Wildflower Preservation Society.

Signs reading, "Please Leave the Dogwood for Others to Enjoy" are being carried to all corners of the District by street cars. Every market in the city where farmers bring in their products is discouraging the sale of dogwood and practically no blossoms have been brought in from the country this year.

Nine thousand children in the sixth grades of Washington schools are receiving nature lessons on the advisability of preserving the dogwood trees. By continuing the instruction each year in the sixth grade, the lesson will be taught to every child passing through that grade. Each student receiving the instruction wins the right to wear a button bearing a picture of the dogwood flower.

TO LIVE IN ARCTICS FOR DOCTOR'S DEGREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Off to the arctic circle Osgood, a young graduate student at the University of Chicago, plans to spend 15 months with an obscure Indian tribe reached by a 2000-mile canoe trip.

The study of Athabasican Indians, which he expects to make is considered so important by anthropologists that the Canadian Government is financing his trip, through its national museum. Armed only with rifles, cameras, notebooks, recording phonograph disk and a sleeping bag to withstand the 79 degrees below zero weather, Mr. Osgood expects to win the confidence of natives by living and working with them. The only white men who have penetrated this district successfully are Stefansson, the actic explorer, his companion, D'Arcy Arden and a Northwest mounted policeman, according to the University of Chicago.

PRINCETON LOSES DR. VAN DYKE

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Prof. Paul Van Dyke, authority on Renaissance and Reformation history, who has been a member of the Princeton faculty for 30 years, will retire in June. Dr. Van Dyke delivered his last lecture before the senior class and received an ovation.

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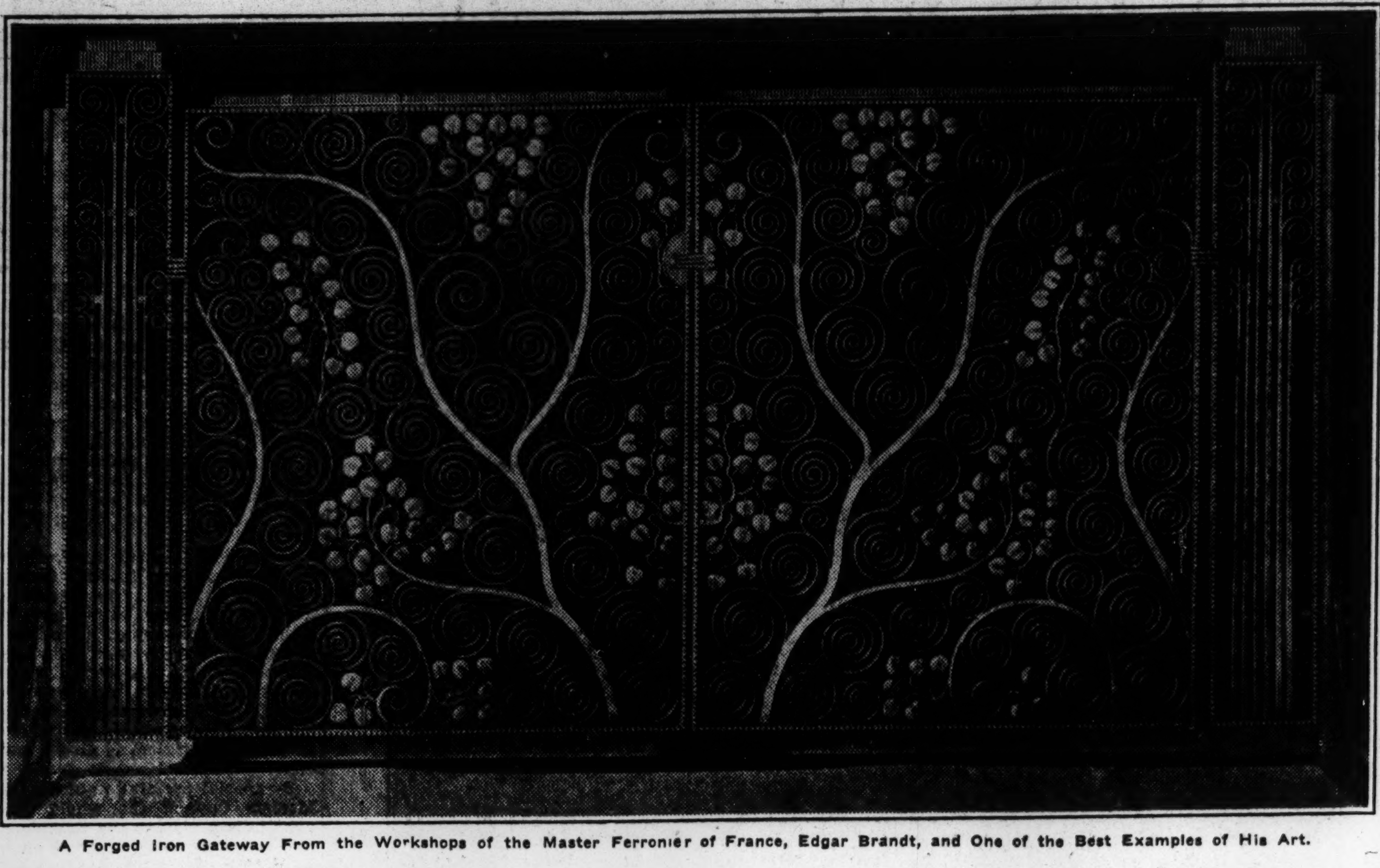
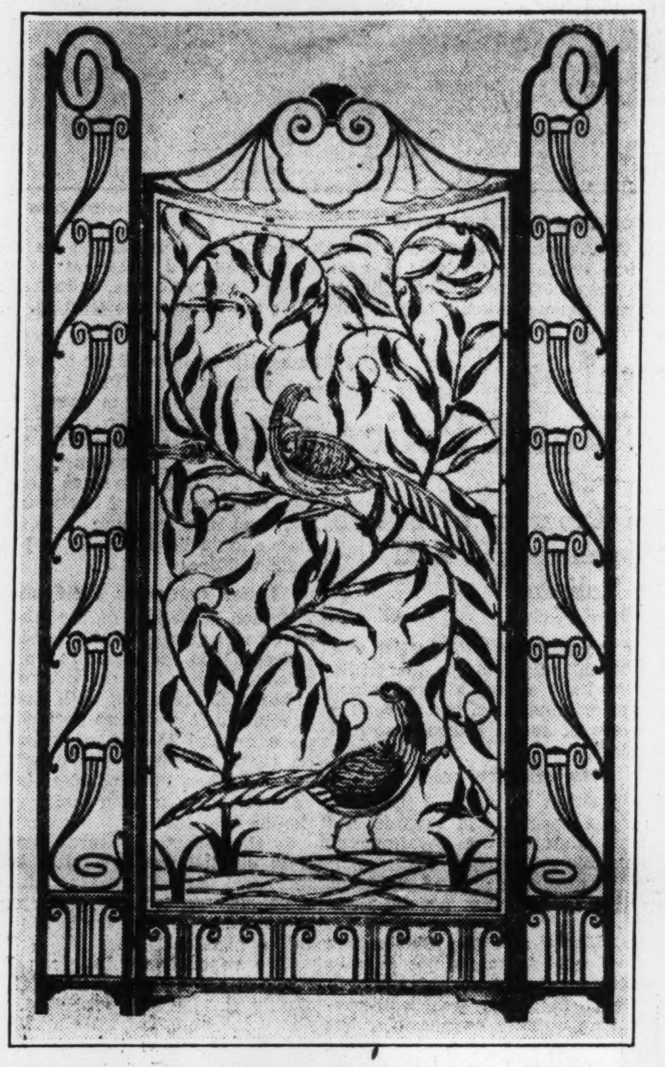


A Forged Iron Gateway From the Workshops of the Master Ferronier of France, Edgar Brandt, and One of the Best Examples of His Art.



"Pheasants and Eucalyptus," a Forged Iron Door Executed by Monsieur Nouais of the Maison Edgar Brandt for the Concours of "the Best Workman in France." This Work Was Awarded the Prix d'Honneur.

Metal in Themes Lacy, Exquisite, by Master Ironworker of France

Forged Door, Fire Screen, Lamp or Balustrade, Edgar Brandt, Presiding Genius Over His Studio Staff, Makes It a Thing of Rare Beauty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THERE is a pleasure in store for the one who comes upon a forged door, fire screen, lamp or balustrade, made in the shops of Edgar Brandt. There is a first thrill in discovering a modern thing in metal as lovely in design as the flower and leaf motifs which reached Europe by way of Persia in the thirteenth century. There is a second thrill in learning the object of your admiration was a creation of Edgar Brandt, an artist generally regarded today as the master "ferronnier," or ironworker, of France.

We seem to be witnessing at the moment a second French "renaissance" in decorative art. The Renaissance in this country, history tells us, came in the early part of the sixteenth century, when delicacy of pattern took on a more realistic note. As one critic has said, it was then flowers were taken "from an ageless garden" and introduced into designs showing originality and elegance. This same freshening of motive may be found today. In art it is Cézanne who was the "great modernist." In music Claude Debussy has made a tennis match the theme of a fine composition. In the decorative arts the same vigorous searching for fresh interpretations is strongly marked. René Lalique has given to glass sculpture a new meaning, showing his exquisite models always in relation to light. In the same way Edgar Brandt in metal work has evolved a renaissance of tradition.

Made an Old Art New

Edgar Brandt has proceeded so far in his métier that his forged iron effects have been known to have formed the basis of an architect's plan of a house. Brandt's designs are also commonly used as motifs for fabrics. He has made an old art new, displaying hitherto unknown possibilities in perspective and decoration. One writer has this astonishing praise for him ("The Romance of Design" by Garnet Warren and Horace B. Cheney): "Of all the modern work save that of Cézanne, perhaps, Brandt's is destined to be that which will best stand the test of future days; and, peculiarly enough, the two men have, after due study of the ancients, translated their own spirit into the dynamic life of today."

What puts Brandt where he is may be laid to three causes: he was a profound student of his trade, he was artist to his finger tips, and he was wise ferronnier enough to make use of every scrap of modern machinery and of electricity to enable him to give his iron a suppleness not before dreamed of. The family came originally from Mulhouse, moving, however, to Paris after 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine passed into the hands of Germany. His father had been head of an important firm turning out mechanical constructions. The boy studied metal work in one of the four national schools, that of Vierzon. The intensiveness of his studies may be gauged from the fact that in his third year the hours were divided in the proportion of three to mechanics, three to technology, six to industrial design, and 24 to practical work in the atelier. His training was the best available during the period of his study.

An Awakening

Ironwork in France during the Middle Ages often gave evidence of exceeding beauty. Hereafter interest slumbered, awaking only spasmodically, in this branch of art until the close of the past century and beginning of the present one. True, in the reign of Louis Philippe (1830-1848), with that famous architect, Violet-le-Duc, at hand, came a wave of restoration. Castles were restored, and the repairing of iron balustrades and doors and even the making of new ones received a decided impetus as a result of the activities of this architect. Again, about 1875, when many hotels and large mansions were built, there came a parallel progress in iron work. But it had little definite character.

By 1880, however, signs were multiplying that a renaissance in iron forging was on the horizon. Emile Robert introduced about this time new ideas and interest increased. In 1905 a school was established where this metal art was taught, but even the outstanding figure, Robert, declared in 1913 that there was "trop de fantaisie et pas assez de savoir." Meanwhile Brandt had been studying closely the new movement and fitting himself to give order, more simplicity, greater fertility of ideas, and increasing beauty to the iron creations of this new renaissance. He not only applied himself diligently to everything past works and masters could teach him, but he went much further. He has made use of the most up-to-date machinery possible to buy. He has taken advantage of each development, for example, in the electrical field, in those instances where it could be employed in his workshops. Some have criticized him for making too much use of mechanical aids, but his reply is that the end quite justifies the means. And he is, after all, right, for what does it matter how he arrives at a given result, provided this result is a useful and artistic creation, both more useful and more beautiful than those made before or by others with less mechanical help?

Master Craftsman of Workshop

A piece emerging from the workshops of Brandt can only in rare and special cases be credited to any single individual. Occasionally a workman may be allowed to make a grill or door for competition, as in a recent case when a member of the staff of Brandt, Monsieur Nouais, made a screen for a competition of the "Best Workmen in France." His screen, called "Pheasants and Eucalyptus" was awarded the Prix d'Honneur. But as a rule Brandt is the presiding genius of a large force of men. As well as those who have their place beside the many groups of machinery, there are 30 designers alone under Brandt's direction. He is the master craftsman, organizing, inspiring, correcting the efforts of his assistants and apprentices. Was it not Rubens who is said to have employed this method in executing a number of his large paintings, and is it not Dumas who is reputed to have given plots to his helpers to be worked up?

With this much information behind us, we can rest for a final paragraph of description of some of the delicate metal compositions of Brandt now to be seen in Paris, either at his factory on the Boulevard Murat or in his shop on the Boulevard Malesherbes. Three favorite themes brought into his patterns have been so emphasized as to enable one to distinguish them at once among designs by other men as those of Brandt and Brandt alone. The one is the pine branch and cone. Like a breath from woods or mountains it often occupies a place in a stairway window or, perhaps, over a door. A second is an extreme-Orient plant, known here as the "ginkobiloba," which Brandt conventionalizes for fire screen or door. Its graceful, slender form and petals make a natural artistic embroidery which he likes. Sometimes he weaves his lace motif about a gazelle, or about some other animal, or places birds among the branches. And especially since the war Brandt has developed more regular forms of vertical plants repeating in conventional manner their branches and leaves like successive waterfalls. Tendrils lending themselves to circular movements, interspersed with groups of small leaves, also serve well his purpose to make of metal a thing which will take form as beautiful as the sculptor chisels in stone or the painter puts on canvas.

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YORK MINSTER SOCIETY FORMED

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A Society of "Friends of York Minster" has been organized with the Duke and Duchess of York enrolled as the first members. The objects of the society are to maintain not only the services, but also the structure of the famous old building, which is at present costing large sums in respect of repairs to stone work and roofs and the preservation of the historic stained glass.

An annual subscription of 5s. admits a person to membership in the society.

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Fish Tax Dispute With Mexico Now Nearer Solution

Conference Held at San Diego Chamber of Commerce Leads to Better Understanding

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Gathered around a conference table here, representatives of the Republic of Mexico and the United States threshed out difficult problems in connection with the Mexican fish tax. The conference was held at the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and through the medium of friendly interchange of views, misunderstandings that have threatened international action and caused no end of trouble between Mexican officials and American fishermen, are nearer solution than ever before.

Following the discussion a reduction of approximately 50 per cent in the Mexican tax on fish caught by southern California fishermen in Mexican waters has been asked of Mexican officials by Col. Jose M. Tapia, head of the Mexican bureau of fisheries in the San Diego-San Pedro district.

Representatives of all southern California fisherman's organizations and the canners expressed satisfaction over the move which will improve the reputed unfavorable condition of the fishing industry of this section. The disputed tax approximated $35 a ton, and it is claimed that it worked a hardship on the industry.

In agreeing to the reduction Colonel Topia was assured that both fishermen and canners would furnish him with the accurate weight of all catches made in Mexican waters. He also is to be provided with correct production figures on which to base future tax rate adjustment.

MIAMI-MANAGUA FLIGHT ENDS

MANAGUA, Nicar. (AP)—Another marine corps airplane flying from Miami, Fla., has arrived at Managua after a stop at Tela, Honduras. It was piloted by Lieuts. H. D. Palmer and W. R. Hughes and carried Sergt. Dugald L. Steel as mechanic.

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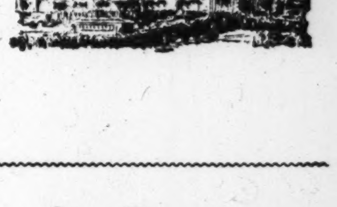

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ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

A Rambler's Passing Comment

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

"JUST what do you mean by antiques?" This question was asked by one of the staff of a widely known Atlantic coast museum, when a visitor stated what she most wanted to see there. She was a bit embarrassed and puzzled as to just what explanation to make in reply, for she had seen and heard the word used quite commonly ever since she could remember. Perhaps she would have been no more surprised had she been asked to explain, "Just what is salt?"

Learning of the incident, I wondered how many of those who read this page, and other matter concerning its topics, could give a prompt and clear description of what was meant by the word "antiques," as it is generally used nowadays.

One explanation of the word as now most frequently used would be to state that it referred to all articles of domestic use or home decoration used by civilized people before 1825—especially referring to things of American and European source dating from 1500 to 1800. This is of course a rather sweeping statement and might be made more precise if it were longer. Still, it seems to be a fairly correct offhand definition.

Present Usage Unlike Former

Apparently the person who asked the question which opens this column may have had in mind the exact meaning of the word "antiques," before it was somewhat recently accepted as having a less classical association than it once had. As it was much employed and understood in England and Europe, 125 to 200 years ago, it referred to the best works in sculpture and architecture produced by the peoples of Greece and of Rome. Such leaders as the Adam Brothers in England and their contemporaries in France and in Italy eagerly sought those ancient sources which they spoke of as "antique."

So probably our museum friend maintained closer acquaintance with the vocabulary of artistic culture and its literature than with current prevalent thought and interest. Many people who are now visiting such places as historical society houses and various American wings in museums are eagerly buying books and subscribing for periodicals which deal partly or wholly with "antiques" as they are defined above.

Many of us appreciate that the word is used much without discretion. This happens so often that people who are very particular always try to avoid using it at all. Still, it does have a clear and proper standing in the present everyday usage. The chief objection to its use seems to be that it is applied so frequently to objects which lack either the necessary age requirement of at least a century, or having that, fail to possess any discernible merit in use or in beauty.

◆ ◆ ◆

Braided Rugs of Interest

One of the most popular items handled by antique shops during the past few years has been the hooked rug, once made in such large numbers by the country people of New England and eastern Canada. Their workmanship in many cases approaches that of a fine art. Their variety and individuality are an unfailing source of interest and frequently of charm.

Much less liked and numerous are the braided floor coverings which were made in the same period and frequently by the same people. These offer less range for the display of taste and skill, yet many examples showed both.

I confess a decided liking for many of them which have come from the former modest homes and which were made with no thought of their commercial value. Of the machine-made sort, which are so abundant now, there is little to be said for their attractions from any standpoint except that of utility.

These simple products of the old-time industrious housewife hold the pleasantest associations from my boyhood days when I then saw them frequently in the homes of villagers and farmers. Back in the '90's, long before I came to be interested in ancestral things at all, I called for a drink of water at a remote farmhouse in Boylston, Mass., in the course of a summer walk over the beautiful hills of that town.

Still vivid in my mind is the impression left by a soft-toned braided rug about seven feet in diameter, which seemed to cover the greater portion of the living-room floor. This was about the only thing there which contained color. Its generous size and its clean mellow cheer gave a pleasure which is amazingly lasting.

Mammoth and Midget

Quite the largest braided rug that has come to my notice was recently seen in the window of Torrey Bright & Capen, in Boston. This was very old, as its mellow colors and slight wear indicated, and its size was 9 by 12 feet.

At the opposite extreme of size is a choice bit made wholly of silk, recently found in a wayside shop in Georgetown, Mass. Although this little oval was made of 20 rounds of braid, it was only 9 inches wide and 14 inches long.

What a great amount of labor must be represented by these tiny braids which average less than ¼ of an inch across. Perhaps the maker would be well satisfied with the small price she must have received for it if she could know the pleasure its use is now giving to those who have placed it on a little oval-topped Jacobean table, beneath a lamp whose colors blend happily with it.

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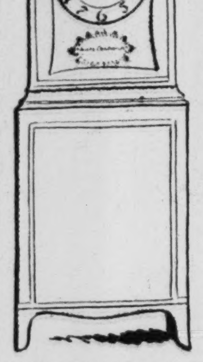
Willard Clock Under Grocery Counter

The person is fortunate who can have a leisurely chat with a dealer willing to tell of some of his experiences in securing and locating antiques of an especially desirable sort. Many such opportunities have been mine and some of the stories heard would equal in interest those found in the remarkable book "Confessions of a Dealer," written by the famous English expert, Thomas Rohan.

That book, by the way, is one which any enthusiastic collector would do well to read. The author's business ethics were of the highest and his talent equally conspicuous. His frank and full record of his experiences with those having other standards makes a revelation which buyers in America as well as in England might profitably read.



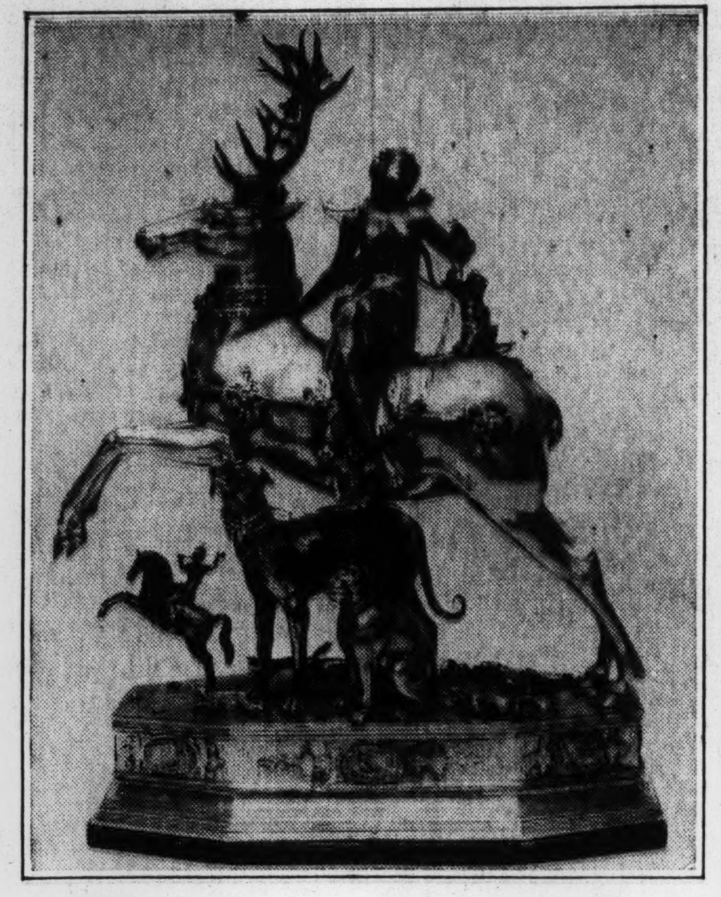
Calling at a Boston shop not long ago, my attention was attracted to a shelf-clock of unusual character. In response to my appreciation of its merit, the dealer remarked that he didn't expect to find another one under the same conditions that he did this.

He went on to explain that an acquaintance told him of a small storekeeper in an old suburb who had some sort of an old clock that might be bought. Tips of this sort come to a dealer very often, and this one did not seem particularly promising. It was some days before the dealer was in the neighborhood indicated and could conveniently call at the modest grocery.

Good for Another Century

In time he did go, making a small purchase which led to conversation and to the real object of his visit. Then it appeared that the old clock was actually there, lying on a shelf under the counter. The owner had been unable to make it run and so considered it of little value as a time keeper. Realizing it was old, he did price it at what he thought was a high figure, although at one on which the dealer could make a fair profit. On examination it was found that some parts of the case and works were not attached but these were discovered elsewhere packed away in a box. With these at hand the price was paid.

The name which appears on the face is not that of any known maker, although the works themselves bear strong evidence of a Willard. Dealers sometimes required their own names to be placed on clock dials. In the hands of a skilled clock repairer the works and case were soon put in perfect running condition. It is now good for at least another century of service after having been rescued from under the groceryman's counter.



A Masterpiece in Silver, by Walbaum of Augsburg, 1580

English Dealers' Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

WHEN, after Waterloo, Blucher was being driven through the lordly West End of London, he is said to have exclaimed, "What a city to sack!"

His opinion would have been confirmed had he seen the lavish display of priceless art treasures which feature in the first exhibition organized by the British Antique Dealers' Association at the Grafton Galleries.

The aim of the exhibition is to prove, if possible, that London is still the center of the art-dealing world, that its store of treasures is very far from being exhausted, and that the finest art works of authentic antiquity, of all kinds and of all periods, are to be found in the galleries of London dealers of repute.

In a brief space it is impossible to indicate how nearly this high ambition has been realized. The English Furniture Section contains about 200 pieces of the finest quality—Jacobean pieces upholstered in needlework and tapestry; exquisite Queen Anne walnut and Early Georgian gilded mirrors; beautifully carved Chippendale chairs, desks and tables; satinwood Adam suites and refined side tables.

Silver, Porcelain, French Furniture

The display of English silversmiths' and goldsmiths' work is indisputably the finest that has ever been got together. It begins with Elizabethan pieces, and contains a rare James I ewer in the form of a mermaid, Charles II silver-gilt jars, Queen Anne teaspoons of solid gold, a Georgian toilet set of 27 pieces made for Tsar Alexander I. The foreign silver includes superb examples of sixteenth century Nuremburg work and choice old French tableware.

French furniture is represented by a Louis XV bureau-de-dame in marqueterie, formerly belonging to Mme. de Pompadour; a superb Carlin cabinet of the Louis XVI period, with ormolu mounts by Caffieri; a magnificent bust by Houdon, whose centenary is now being celebrated in Paris.

Innumerable examples of Worcester, Chelsea, Derby and other famous wares grace the English porcelain section, with old glass of historic interest, one piece containing a portrait of Dean Swift. Among the Chinese ceramics the earlier wares are sparsely represented, but Ming, K'ang Hsi and later periods are displayed in most brilliant and perfect examples. Choice examples of jade, bronzes, ivories and lacquer further testify to British appreciation of Chinese art.

Musicians will revel in the magnificent collection of old musical instruments—among them the viola of Carlos IV—and they can read an autograph letter of Stradivarius himself.

Story of Civilization in Outline

Men of letters find awaiting them a leaf of the first printed book, Gutenburg's "Mazarin" Bible of 1450. Beautiful early English needlework bindings are displayed and illuminated manuscripts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

There are remarkable collections of early clocks and watches, of gold boxes and fine miniatures, English mezzotints and color-prints, British, Flemish and Dutch pictures of the eighteenth century and earlier.

Coins and medals range from the beautiful dekadrachm issued by the Syracusans to commemorate their defeat of the Athenians in 413 B. C., to a half pound piece of Charles I, struck at Oxford out of college plate.

Indeed to the visitor with imagination and learning the whole story of Western civilization is outlined in this wonderful series of treasures of antiquity. The collection goes back even beyond the classical age of Greece, beyond the gold bowl from Hallstatt of a pre-Hellenic civilization; beyond an Assyrian bas-relief taken from the Palace of Sennacherib. The oldest exhibit of all is an Egyptian sycamore-wood figure of a man of the sixth dynasty which dates from about 3000 B. C., and is now about 5000 years old!

All From Dealers' Shops or Homes

When it is remembered that this is not an ordinary loan exhibition having the support of national museums and great private collectors, but is entirely organized by British art dealers—all the exhibits coming out of their stock or out of their private homes—the effect of the total exhibition may fairly be described as stupendous.

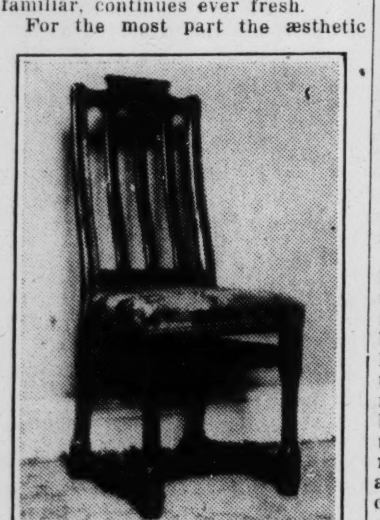
For the prestige and honor of their profession, the organizers have been scrupulously careful in what has been admitted. Before acceptance every piece has been exhaustively examined and its authenticity vouched for by an acknowledged expert. There are art dealers and art dealers. Those represented at the Grafton Galleries are the best in the land. They have spared no pains, expense or labor to make this collection a convincing demonstration of their enterprise, their shrewd judgment, their taste and their good faith.

The exhibition has but one defect—it is to close on May 26, far too soon for numerous visitors who are approaching these shores. This first exhibition of the association is so wondrously rich and comprehensive that it may be long before we look upon its like again.

She Knew—Now He Knows

THE ever-increasing appreciation of antiques is well founded, as anyone who loves such things will readily agree. One who has lived for a long time in the company of an old master or has had a long relation with pieces of period furniture knows full well how the charm of these things grows and how satisfying is the contemplation of their never-exhausted beauty which though familiar, continues ever fresh.

For the most part the æsthetic values are a sure indication, and govern the increasing prices which an age of haste and mass production readily gives for the arts and crafts of an earlier vogue. The chair in the illustration, one of a set of four, had lain by for many years in the lumber loft of a house in London. When critical eyes were at length turned upon it, and the upholstery covering the original back and seat had been removed, there stood a graceful example of a Queen Anne period chair, such as used then to stand around the dining table or furnish the hall of a considerable residence.

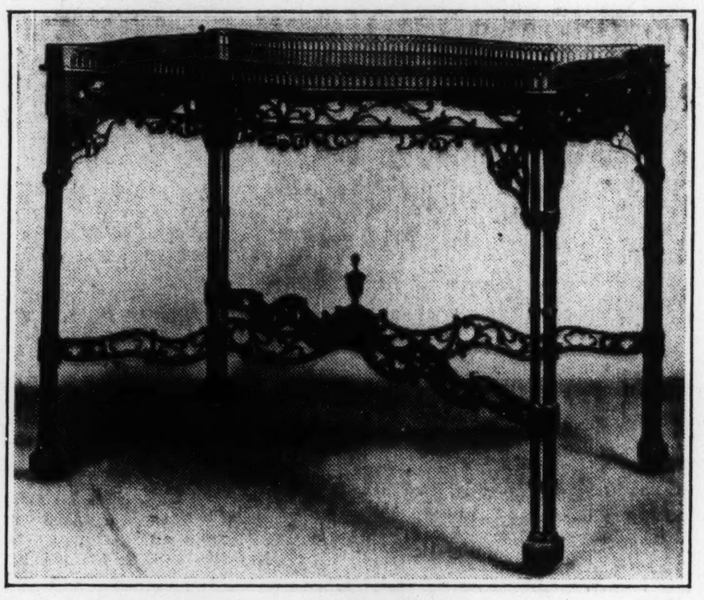


One of Four Oak and Pearwood English Chairs, Salvaged From a Storeroom, They Barely Escaped Being Sent to an Auction House, as of Little Worth

The chair is of oak with slats of pearwood. When it is turned sideways so that the line of the curved back can be seen in relation to its tapering top, the result is a tribute to the hand and taste of the true craftsman.

Her persistence alone saved these four chairs from the auction room, when the appreciative eyes of the fiancée fell upon them while looking over the lumber room of the house that was to be her future home. *He*, who had lived with these chairs since boyhood days, knew how long they had been relegated to the lumber room and scorned the idea that treasure lay hidden beneath the old upholstery covering the back and seat.

After a great deal of persuasion his consent was won to the proposal that the chairs be sent to "the little furniture man round the corner" to be stripped and examined. "The little man," however, hardly thought they were anything out of the ordinary—so then she insisted they must be examined by an authority. When this was done a fine offer was immediately forthcoming for the chairs as they stood—and he was all for closing the deal! But the hunter does not give up his find so easily, as all antique enthusiasts know. These chairs of oak and pearwood, the seats covered with upholstery of the period, have now been restored once more to the honor of a place in the dining room. E. H.



Chippendale Fret Table in Mahogany of About 1765

New York Auction Season Ends

THE first week of this month saw the end of the season at one of the leading auction galleries of the United States, that of the American Art Association of New York City. A glance at the most prominent items and events, which appear in making up the total sales of a little over $6,250,000, reveals some surprising facts.

Three-quarters of a million dollars came from the sale of books. The quality of their offerings in choice furniture is suggested by the figure of $71,000 paid by Sir Joseph Duveen for a Louis XV table, and by $14,000 which a French commode brought.

American furniture had a strong inning when the Hudnut collection was put up, a breakfast table by Phyfe going for $4100 and six Chippendale style chairs $2300 each. The latter were made in Philadelphia between 1750 and 1775.

The amount received for the collections of E. H. Gary, former steel magnate, was about one-third of the season's total, or nearly two and a third million dollars.

The Old Dutch-American House

IN AN American town, founded by the Dutch in the seventeenth century, there is a certain section where evidence of these pioneers may still be seen. The houses are close to the street—which is cobbled in places—and there are gardens in the rear, sloping away to a quiet river. It makes an interesting quarter to explore. Having done so for some time, we had just expressed the wish that we might be admitted to one of these dignified dwellings. As we turned a corner, there was the word "Antiques" on a sign hung above a heavy wooden door. So, of course, we had our wish.

Having entered, we saw a fine collection of things from another day, but what engaged our attention most was the place in which they were displayed. Learning that the nice old house had been standing since the year 1695, or thereabout, we remarked upon the good condition of the woodwork, and the owner said with reminiscent smile:

"Yes, as children we had proof of that. When we came to live here my father told us that there was a hidden room and that he would let us have the fun of hunting for it. Do you know, it was months before we came upon it, and then only by accident, when an unusually long dry spell had loosened the entrance."

"A hidden room?" I was all a-thrill. "What was that for?"

"It was planned as a refuge from hostile Indians. It was not needed, however, for when the settlement was destroyed, some time later, this house was untouched. According to tradition, the reason was that the natives acknowledged the trader who owned it as having been always just in his dealings with them."

We Are Favored Visitors

Perceiving, no doubt, that we were an eager audience and being frankly glad to have the old home appreciated, she then asked if we would enjoy seeing the rest of it. Would we? I think our zest must have been unmistakable, for she seemed to take genuine pleasure in pointing out the typically Dutch features, as, for example, the curtained recess, now a closet, which had originally contained the wall beds.

One delightful room, looking out onto a leafy inclosure, had beams in the ceiling which must have been a foot thick, and they were dark brown with age and smoke. The doors were all constructed of broad planks, and had curious iron hinges, shaped like the letter H. The floors were of the same wood, uneven, and with odd little steps, here and there. The stairs were so narrow that only one person could use them at a time.

Coming back to the business part of the place, we decided that as we must have a souvenir of this charming adventure nothing could be more appropriate than one of the Dutch tiles which were for sale. When we had chosen one, our hostess said;

"This piece is an English make, but really antique and the product of the Shaw works at Liverpool. That pottery was started by Alderman Shaw in 1710, and the peculiarity of his tiles was a beveled edge, like this. It was a great improvement on the Dutch variety, being so much easier to fit together in plaster."

"I thought tiles only came from Holland," I observed, showing my ignorance.

English Tiles, Too

"Perhaps you had that impression because they were used so much in that country. It is said that tiling was actually less expensive there than paneled wood, so they even had wainscoting of it. But it was not until William and Mary came to the British throne that the well-known blue and white tiles were imported to that land in such quantities.

"In the seventeenth century they began to be put in the interiors of fireplaces. There were also plaques—now very scarce—which were copied from famous paintings and could take the place of tapestry. They were large—three feet square sometimes—and must have required very careful handling."

"And when did the English begin making tiles themselves?"

"Oh, long ago, although, of course, a different sort of tile. Worcester is one place where the industry can be traced to quite far-away times. In some localities in Britain, tilemaking, though perhaps with interruptions, has been carried on for almost two thousand years."

"Two thousand years! That goes back to the Roman occupation."

"Yes, it was they who discovered the value of the local clay. They had kilns near their camps whenever practicable. In medieval days many tiles were found on the deserted Roman sites, and the builders were in the habit of using them, along with their own modern supply. They are easy to distinguish from the work of the Middle Ages, being thin, of a standard size, and often quaintly patterned."

"But what did they do with tiles in those days?"

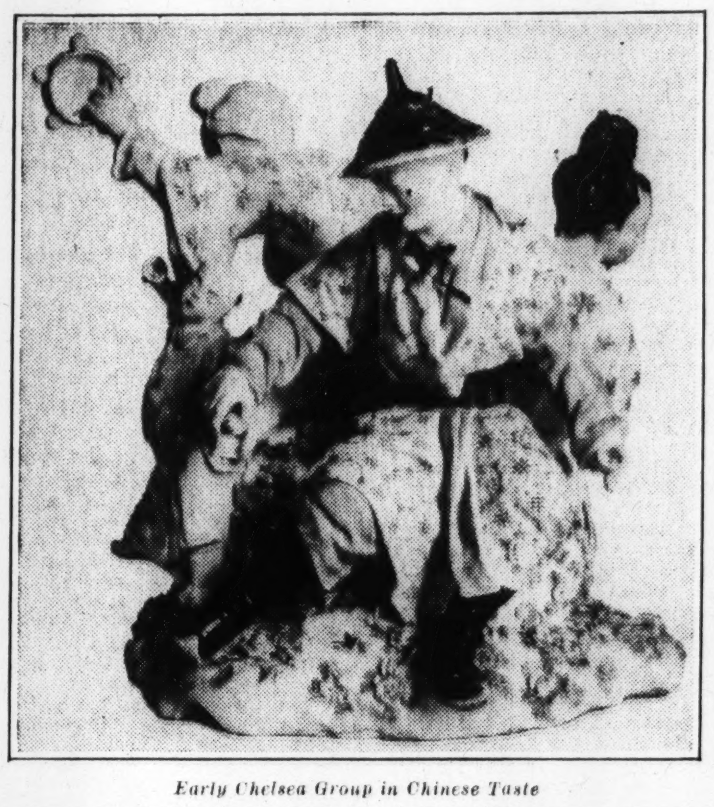
"Used them in abbeys and ecclesiastical buildings generally, sometimes also for floors and wall insertion in castles. Some of the Tudor specimens preserved are very ornamental, covered with a yellow-brown glaze, and adorned with fleur-de-lis, and other emblems."

A chiming clock reminded us that we had a long distance to go that day, so we prepared to leave.

"How pleasant this has been!" I exclaimed. "It was a privilege to see over this lovely old house and to hear all these interesting facts."

"Tiles are my hobby at present," was the reply. "I have read a great deal about them lately, and so," laughingly, "I am glad of a listener."

Feeling that we had gained a congenial friend, we again thanked her and then went our ways. M. G. G.



Early Chelsea Group in Chinese Taste

An Indian's Heirloom

AS A child in my home across the ocean I had read about the North American Indians and had taken in the impression that they were still rather a wild and fearsome people. It was quite enlightening, therefore, on coming to the United States to meet one—a chief's son—and to find him a delightful man. He was athletic instructor in a college, tall and straight and black of eye, like Hiawatha himself, and so well read that it was a pleasure to talk to him.

We discussed antiques one day, and he remarked that they interested him because of their imaginative appeal, speaking as they did of other days and ways. I asked him about the heirlooms of his tribe, and he showed me a long string of white beads, crudely fashioned like miniature cartwheels, less than quarter of an inch in diameter.

"This is wampum," he said. "We treasure it more than anything we have. It has been in our possession for over 200 years."

As the material from which the beads were made seemed to have no intrinsic value, I asked if there was a law against counterfeiting.

"None was needed," he replied, with a smile. "Few persons had the time or the skill to make shell money. Being so tiny, the beads were awkward to hold and it was very laborious work to rub the fragment of shell into the standard size and then, with only a flint implement, to drill a hole through the center. Delicacy of touch was necessary and great patience, for the bead often broke at this stage.

"Were they used as a medium of exchange?"

"Yes. But when a few beads had been acquired they were more likely to be kept as a trophy. You see, they represented achievement and each chief was eager to add to the length of the string. Of course, this could only be done by conquest or prowess. The different knots show where each generation began and finished collecting."

"Even one act of valor is a good heritage," he said, reverently, "and each bead on this string has some such association. Do we not all prize that which reminds us that we have an ideal to live up to?

"We can enjoy seeing the things they used, but all that only makes us more glad that we are living today. Indeed, we might almost say that the message of the antique is, in part at least, to make us more grateful for modern civilization and its opportunities. For, after all, it is not what we were, but what we are, that matters."

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House and Garden

Anyone Who Loves a Lily Pool Can Make One

MORE and more each year people are coming to appreciate the beauty and interest of garden waters and finding in them greater pleasure and satisfaction than in any other part of the grounds.

The coming season will find hundreds of water enthusiasts planning lily pools. Whether the individual is confronted with the necessity of constructing an entirely artificial pool or is fortunate enough to have a nucleus upon which to build a natural pond, or a stream that can be diverted and dammed, the work need not involve a landscape architect. Anyone who likes to put his hands in the soil will enjoy doing it himself.

Alfred Austin said in "The Garden I Love":

> The moment I enter a garden I know at once whether it is the owner's garden or the gardener's garden. Nearly all large and costly gardens are gardeners' gardens and for my part I would not take them as a gift.

It is like that with the lily pool: one knows at a glance whether it is the architect's pool, costly and classic, marble-fountained, or whether its needs were discovered by the owner's vision, lovingly planned and made beautiful by his simple expedients.

Water, rich soil, full sunlight and affection are the modest requirements of a successful lily pool.

A Natural Pond

A natural pond of still water, the depth averaging one to two feet, is an ideal foundation upon which to work. Occasionally such a pond would exist were drainage stopped. The roots, then, of lilies and decorative aquatics could be planted directly in the mud at the bottom of the pond, together with sufficient submerged species, and stocked with fish, to maintain a sweet and sparkling condition. A delightfully refreshing aquatic garden could be enjoyed where, if uninhabited, bare waste space would exist.

A stream of water running through a low spot can easily be diverted and dammed to form a pond. In this event, the ground must be dug up, graded and the basin thus created flooded from the stream. The refreshing charm of any pool is the approach to naturalness. Go to the woodland pool for a "pattern" and proceed to dig a bowl-like depression. Allow for one foot of soil and one foot of water for the plantings and bring up the sides at an angle of about 45 degrees. If the right location has been selected, the extreme upper edges can gradually be shallowed to accommodate birds that come there to bathe, and roughened for distinguishing effect. The shallowed edges permit the growing of certain rim plants that contribute much to the natural effect.

In strictly artificial pools of considerable size and even depth of water, the rim plants, which will grow only in shallow water, may be placed in pots or boxes and set on rocks near the pool's edge so there will be no more than a few inches of water over them; or an additional wall can be built within the outer wall to within a few inches of the surface to provide a location for these charming plants.

The Artificial Pool

More often the advantage of a natural basin or a flowing stream is not at hand and it becomes necessary to evacuate and provide water-tight receptacles or some method of treating the soil, rendering it sufficiently retentive to hold water. Where an abundant supply of natural clay is available, a good method is to smooth and tamp firmly the bottom and sides of the excavation, then line the whole with a 6-inch layer of puddled clay. The clay is brought into a solid cement-like mass by wetting it slightly and pounding it with a wooden maul.

In catalogues devoted to the description of water lilies and aquatics one can find specifications for building the all-artificial pool. It is important that one about to construct such a pool familiarize himself thoroughly with the rigid requirements else trouble will surely ensue. The specifications call for a lining of concrete which, unless absolutely accurately constructed and laid would frost-heave in the winter months. Intake and outlet drains may be installed if desired, although, to save expense, these can be omitted.

Tubs and half-barrels are often utilized to accommodate lilies and aquatics and lovely miniature pools result. Many of the picturesque lilies and aquatics can successfully be grown in this way. If made of an enduring material they will last for many years. All such containers look very much better if sunk in the ground up to the rims. By using two tubs, a quaint and charming effect can be produced by establishing a miniature rock garden between them, and having a background or marginal planting of late-flowering tulips, closed gentian, ordinary greenhouse bedding plants and hardy New England asters. The tubs should be half-full of soil, top-dressed with an inch of sand and contain six inches of water.

Soil

All water plants are heavy feeders and good rich soil must be provided for them. For the natural pool a generous amount of thoroughly rotted manure, mixed with a little bone-meal, is usually dug into the natural soil. For the artificial pool and tubs three parts of compost or top soil may be mixed with one part of decomposed barnyard fertilizer. If no barnyard fertilizer is available, all bone-meal can be used, the proportion being one quart to each bushel of soil. To hold down any particles that may have a tendency to flat and discolor the water, all soil should be firmly rammed and top-dressed with an inch of clean sand before the water is run in.

Planting

In the latitude of New York City the hardy lilies begin to grow about the end of April and the tender species the latter part of May. Usually the rhizomes of the hardy lilies are pressed into the mud until the crowns are just beneath the surface. The tender lilies will have been started in pots of soil in greenhouses and are shipped in a ball of earth, and all that is necessary to do is to press the roots into the mud. Cultural instructions are always available from the dealers furnishing the plants.

Water

The hardy nymphæas flourish best if covered by only 12 inches of water during the summer months. In large ponds where the strong-growing varieties of great size can be cultivated two or three feet of water can cover them. The tender nymphæas and nelumbiums are happiest in water 12 inches deep.

A continuous flow of water tends to keep the temperature in the pool low and should be avoided as all water lilies prefer still, warm water. It is best to add only as much water as is lost by evaporation or to remove no more than one-fourth of the water once a week and replenish with fresh water of as nearly the same temperature as possible. The fresh water provides the oxygen required by fish or other tenants of the pool. The water should never at any time be entirely changed. Any water removed should be taken by a siphon or by careful dipping and replaced by syringing. The syringing, besides giving the necessary amount of fresh water, will be beneficial to the plants, freeing the leaves from dust. It should be done in late afternoon or evening.

Selecting Lilies and Plants

The size of pool or pond should largely determine the varieties to choose. Catalogues from various specialists will be helpful and assistance and suggestions will gladly be given if asked for, and if the individual will describe his conditions to the specialist.

Water lilies are divided into two classes, viz., the hardy and the tender. The hardy plants need no care during the winter except to see that the water is of sufficient depth so that it will not freeze to the crown of the plants. It is as well to allow the tender species to freeze and replace them with fresh stock each year, as they can be kept over only in a greenhouse.

Water lilies in lovely tints and tones are available to satisfy every color-taste. Besides the lilies there are many interesting and picturesque water ferns, floating, creeping and trailing mosses, vines, weeds and reeds. Indeed, of so great a variety that there is an interesting education in store for one contemplating planting a lily pool, for the catalogues list and describe classes of plants adapted to almost any condition and purpose, and each in its own distinctive way will add grace and charm to the pool.

Of especial interest are certain submerged plants grown not only for the interest and charm they contribute to the pool but to keep the still water sweet. By their peculiar nature they aerify the water, thereby attending to the business of purifying it and keeping it clear and sparkling. The best plants for the purpose are the anacharis canadensis gigantea (giant water weed), vallisneria spiralis (eel grass) and cabomba viridifolia (moss). The anacharis is a lovely plant with dark green ovate leaves and light stems. The cabomba is a decorative mosslike plant. The stems may be broken off at any length and should be weighted down so that the base is in the soil at the bottom of pool or attached to rocks. The leaves of the vallisneria are ribbon-like and long.

The submerged plants can be planted in water from six inches to two feet deep. Six plants in a pool 10 feet in diameter will be ample to keep the water in good condition.

Fish

Fish, snails and frogs not only lend "atmosphere" to the pool but are beneficial in discouraging insects and taking care of cast-off plant matter. Goldfish are preferable to any other species, their glinting, graceful movements catching and holding the interest in the crystal clear water where they so happily dwell. A tub should have two fish, and a dozen would be sufficient to stock a 15-foot pool.

Underwood

Children and Gardens Seem to Belong Together. And What Unfoldment and Beauty of Experience Await the Child Who Is Helped to Plant and Care for His Own Little Plot in the Home Garden!

The Garden Path

A Garden Plot for Each Child

PARADISE for a penny, which Walter Prichard Eaton talks of, comes near to being realized when children invest some of their pennies in small packages of flower and vegetable seeds. Tiny black seeds; funny, fuzzy seeds, like down blown from dandelion blossoms; large flat seeds—whatever their shape or size they are full of potential beauty. Magic lies in each package. Children's eyes grow big with questioning wonder, as with dimpled hands they pat the seeds firmly into the soft earth which they have so carefully prepared, and then wait eagerly for the little cracks to appear in the ground showing that the plant has rooted from that tiny seed and is now pushing its way up to the glorious sunshine.

It would seem to be the heritage of children to have a plot of ground which they may call their own, where they may spade and sow, work and wonder, love and learn. What if some of the little seedlings are dug up to see if they are growing? Do not children of older years often look prematurely for the fruition of their plantings? What if frocks are soiled and hands grimy? From the contact with growing things will come many lessons which, once learned, make for happy and useful lives.

The miracle of seed and bloom, the direct result of neglect, the goodness of God in sun and shower, come with a private and confidential understanding to the child who views them through the intimacy of a little garden of his own.

The bulb which the child buries in the earth in the autumn, and which keeps its rooted station until, in the spring, it produces a lovely tulip or jonquil, sends its lesson also into the heart of the child and brings an understanding of the time and constancy required to bring forth the fruit of labor.

The child whose flowers grace the living-room window, or whose vegetables form a part of the family's menu, plays an important part as a member of the family circle, and gains a lasting impression of his part in the scheme of things.

Most of us who look back through windows of homes which we may have owned, across gardens that we have known, and perhaps made, find that there is no such outlook, no such beauty, in all of them, as in the little garden we had as children, where the seed-pod of hollyhocks made gorgeous dishes for our doll's table where gladoli ladies graced our parties more charmingly than any that we have since known. The blue-pencil of infancy has erased all but the lovely and has given us memories fragrant with forget-me-not and mignonette, hallowed with thoughts of evening hours and sunny days, and happy with lessons learned and cherished.

Give the children a garden. If possible, one in their own yard. If that seems out of the question get a box of earth and let them have a small garden in a sunny window; or even a flower pot in which they may plant a seed or two is much better than never to have the joy of watching the unfolding of little leaves.

Beauty in Beans

THE expression "beauty in beans" does not refer to the garden variety of beans, but to the flowering hyacinth, an interesting branch of the legume family. The owering hyacinth (Dolichos) makes a lovely ornamental covering for arbors and trellises; the Japanese would revel in its possibilities as a vasing flower. Two or three of its erect racemes of dainty pea-shaped flowers and a few of its heart-shaped, overlapping, bright green leaves, when vased, present an effect utterly charming in its simplicity.

The flowering bean shows only two colors, snow-white and a rich violet-purple. The successional flowers are followed by ornamental seed-pods and the two colors of the flowers and the ripening pods intermingling form a picturesque combination.

The seeds should be planted out in May, or whenever the ground is thoroughly warm, where they are to remain, and they will make a rapid growth, attaining a height of 10 feet. The vines revel in a hot sunny situation. They begin to bloom in August and continue to bloom profusely throughout the remainder of the season.

Wildflower Gardens

London

THERE is a charm about a wildflower garden which other gardens lack—something free and elusive like the song of a bird, that makes an irresistible appeal to all lovers of nature. As a hobby, the planning, planting and care of such a garden is an inexhaustible delight, and one that deepens in interest year by year.

Odd corners, unsightly bare spaces under trees, with a little care and attention may be transformed into beauty by the planting of wild spring and summer flowers, such as the dainty white wind flowers of March, followed by the pale gold of primroses, the misty haze of bluebells, and the deep pink of foxgloves.

An exceptionally charming wild garden may be made by planting a small copse of young birds and spindle trees, and an occasional evergreen, on a lawn or spare piece of ground. They should be arranged in irregular groups with a solitary tree planted here and there; and the introduction of two or three large root stumps, in which small ferns, and blue periwinkle may be planted, adds to the picturesqueness.

Excursions may be made to woods and lanes to collect wild plants, although they should be taken only when plentiful. Wind flowers (wood anemones) and bluebells will thrive among the trees, and ferns and primroses round the boles. Clumps of the graceful wild Solomon's seal, and bold groups of the striking pink rosebay will provide color well into late summer.

In heather-growing districts many a sunny open spot may be beautified by masses of the common rhododendron with its profusion of clear mauve flowers, and the graceful little harebells which flower so continuously, should not be forgotten. Patches of ling and bell heather give wonderful color effects in the summer and autumn, and bracken, too, should be planted to vie with the golden birch leaves in the glory of their autumn coloring.

When water is near at hand, and the soil is moist and water-logged, a wild water garden, however small, is a great source of interest. Surrounding streams and their banks yield many treasures such as the tall velvety bulrushes, the golden kingcups, purple orchis, the creamy fragrance of meadow sweet and other smaller plants.

Decorative Anemones

London

A PEWTER bowl filled with anemones in all the rich hues of their varying shades of purple and pink, red and white, provides a centerpiece for a dinner table the beauty of which is not easily excelled. And these delightful flowers may be grown by all gardening enthusiasts for spring picking if a few cultural hints are borne in mind.

The soil in which they are to be planted should be moderately light, and enriched with decayed manure and leaf-mold, and a partially shady position should be chosen, as direct sunshine is inclined to wither and bleach the delicate blooms.

Varieties which should be grown for indoor decorations are: Anemone coron. Fl. Pleno, Anemone de. Caen, St. Brigit, and the brilliant blooms of the scarlet anemone Fulgens.

Pansies in the Modern Flower Industry

By JANET MABIE

PANSY growers in areas as widely separated as Portland, Ore., Milton, Mass., Philadelphia and the suburbs of Chicago normally pick 20,000 blooms a day for the commercial market. The uses of pansies are not so many as the uses of some other flowers in the market, still quantities are shipped every day during their season and no retail florist is likely to be without at least a few bunches. Pansies mean spring, in a little different degree from the way in which mayflowers, arbutus, mean it. Everywhere in the United States and Europe people know it is spring by the sight of bunches of pansies in the trays of street vendors. The winter violets are gone and the spring violets have not come on and the impudent faces of purple and gold and white pansies fill in the gap very well indeed. "Florists' violets" they call them, for they are the same family as the violet. Back in the sixteenth century Gerard was writing of them as "Heart'sease."

Pansies are among the very first flowers children love. Few children grow up and forget pansies; the man who proudly sets out a little pocket-handkerchief garden by his city home never forgets pansies, a little plot of them in a corner, and when he goes to his office each morning, after they have begun to bloom, he pulls one through his buttonhole and smiles. Whether it is their velvety texture, their frail, sweet fragrance or their modesty and lovely coloring that endears them to everyone has never been quite made out. But the affection in which they are held makes it worth while for growers to have thousands upon thousands of plants, sold by the dozen in baskets, or cut with long stems and sold in great wheels of graded color edged with green leaves and a frill of lace paper.

In 1587 Gerard defined the Heart's-ease or pansy as a flower "that hath many round leaves at the first coming up; the stalks are weake and tender, whereupon grow flowers which are, in form and figure, like the violete and, for the most part, of the same bigness and of three sundry colors, purple, yellow and white or blew. By reason of the beauty and braverie of their colors they are very pleasing to the eye; for smel they have little or none at all; their colors are so excellently and orderly placed that they bring great delight to the beholders."

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It is probable that pansies secured their first formal foothold in England. In 1813 or 1814 a daughter of the Earl of Tankerville found a few viola tri-color, as it was then known to differentiate it from the viola now known as the violet, and she gave them to her gardener to grow saying that she was very fond of them indeed. At about the same time Lord Gambier fetched in a few of the same flowers to his gardener, one Thompson, a great character of his day, and requested him to study and cultivate them. Thompson went to work, to such good effect that it was not long before he earned a title which has clung to him in the subsequent history of floriculture as "the Father of Heart'sease." Thompson did not have an altogether easy time of it. He did not enjoy the tendency of the flower which, in its wild state, was long and stringy, to "look lengthy as a horse's head"; but he worked and worked over them and brought about pansies of singularly rich color, large size and fine shape.

The evolution of the pansy has been exceedingly interesting. In its wild state with its long, thin stem and its five awkwardly shaped and placed petals of uninspiring color it hardly gave promise of any great evolution of beauty. But by 1830 it had been developed into a rounder flower, its two top petals less rangy in shape, its face wearing an aspect of joviality. By 1870 growers had succeeded in bringing out varieties of very fine marking and a much wider range of beautiful colors. By 1919 "fancy pansies" were well established, of even greater size, more beautiful texture and color.

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In 1875 three eminent French horticultural specialists interested themselves in the pansy. Already it was established as a likable flower in England and Scotland. Bugnot of St. Brieuc and Cassier and Trimardeau of Paris set to work and before long had succeeded in developing pansies which surprised and delighted the horticultural world. Trimardeau developed a variety conspicuous for its large flowers and Cassier and Bugnot crossed strains they had developed with this, and the result was a new class of surpassing pansies. With them, and with Thompson it was a theory that the eye of the pansy must be very clearly cut, not blurred and indistinct.

The classifications they laid down have become the standard for the commercial market today. There are the self-colored varieties, yellow, white, black, purple, blue, lavender, all one color, of good size and remarkable texture. Then there was the shaded pansy, with the darkest area at the top of the petals, shading to a lighter center. The "three spotted" pansies had an exceptionally clear mask defined in the center and the "five spotted or odier" varieties has a spot on each of the five petals. "Fancy pansies" are the marbled, striped or flaked varieties which are not found too often in the ordinary florist stock but more often in show groups or private collections.

(The ninth article in this series will run next Saturday).

Plants for Tubs

London

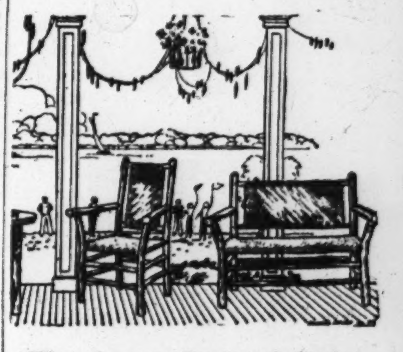
PLANTS in tubs add considerably to the decorative aspect of a garden, and are especially suitable when used to brighten a veranda or to enhance the charm of a terrace. For instance, the deep blue of the summer-flowering agapanthus (African lily), which thrives in a compost of two parts loam, one part leaf mold, dried cow manure and river sand, is most effective as a tub plant, as are hydrangeas, and the fantastically trained yews and box clipped into quaint resemblances of birds and animals, which give such an air of Old World charm to a garden.

In a small garden where space is limited tubs may be used to increase the collection of flowers, and at this time of year one planted with Darwin tulips, using a combination of varieties such as William Pitt (purple), Clara Butt (pink), Rev. Ewbank (mauve) and the vivid rose of Baronne de la Tonnaye, with a bright blue forget-me-not as a groundwork would be a pure delight.

Blue-Eyed Daisy

There are few annual flowers grown in the garden more valuable for cutting than the arctotis, blue-eyed African daisy. One loves it for the restful tones of its foliage and flowers. The leaves are gray-green; the upper surfaces of the petals, white; the reverse, pale lilac-blue; the center, or "eye," steel-blue. The cut blooms close sleepily at night. They will last a week or more in water, and if cut buds are placed in a sunny window, every one will open into a perfectly developed flower.

Sow the seeds in the warm soil, where they will germinate in about a week. Transplant the seedlings to stand 15 inches apart. They may be expected to bloom generously from July until frost.



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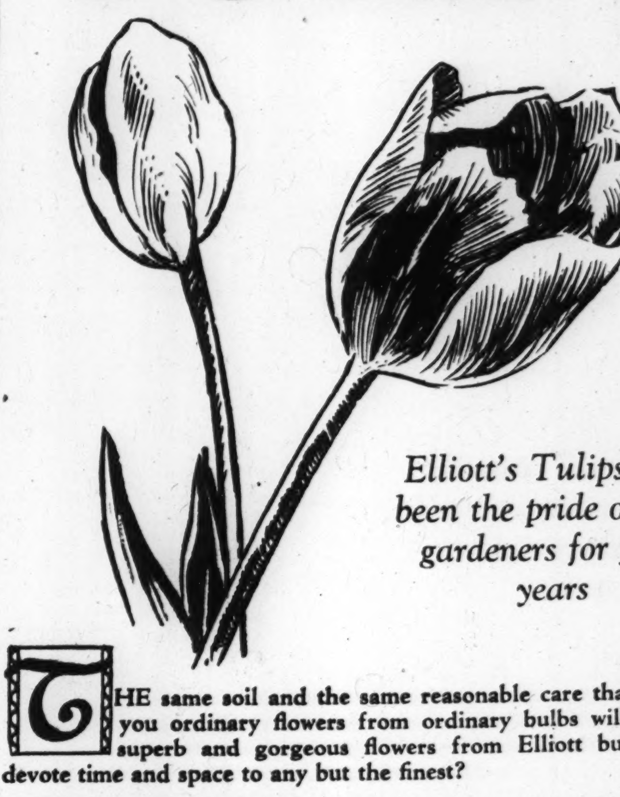

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House and Garden

Landscape Arrangement in Small Garden

By EDITH BEACH BARNUM

EVERY family can have a garden. Even small city houses and apartments have porches, perhaps, and certain window sills for flower boxes, and such a garden may be more inspiring to its owner than the vast acres of a grand lady, who leaves everything to hired workers. Indeed, every member of the family should toil in the garden, and not be too fussy about always wearing gloves either. It is necessary to feel plants and love them. To be a successful gardener, one must like to make "mud pies." However, moist soap under the finger-nails is quite a help.

In starting a new garden or remodeling an old one, I cannot urge you too strongly to have a well-thought-out plan. It makes all the difference in the world, and will save your purse and your heart many disappointments. You will be amply repaid for cozy hours before the fire when you studied seed catalogues and played with your ruler and pencil. For I consider seed catalogues the best garden library for a beginner. Send for as many as possible and study then assiduously. But until your garden is well started, remember to stick to the well-known plants which your own local florists and nurserymen assure you will grow in your own climate. For what may bloom profusely in Little Rock, Ark., may not flourish in Superior, Wis.

In the end you must remember always that it is the plan that counts. Whether in Duluth, Chicago, Memphis or New Orleans, the floral material can always be supplied by the local nurserymen. Another valuable aid is a notebook, wherein you put dates of planting, the weather, where the bulbs didn't come up and notes concerning other bare spots in your garden which otherwise you would be likely to forget. If before you build your house, your architect and your landscape gardener could meet, your house would be so placed as to spare beautiful trees for shade and to frame your house; and also to admit of sunshine for appropriate flower beds in the best relation to the dwelling. If possible, leave the shady portion for the service.

If you cannot afford a landscape expert, then give your garden, which is so important in planning your house, at least some thought yourself before building. Plants and shrubs are not very expensive, especially if you think of the lasting pleasure they give. Nurseries often offer "cash and carry" sales.

Having Things to Scale

In England it has always been *fashionable to garden, and women there have always loved to do it.* I always liked the place in the "Covered Wagon" where the little bride brought a rose slip over the rolling plains in her cherry bureau. Nevertheless, until recent years there has been little planned landscaping in most parts of the United States. An open front lawn devoid of any planting other than trees gives an idea of space. The garden must fit in with the house. Remember to have things to scale and do not try with modest cottages Italian formal gardens; or in connection with New England farmhouses, Spanish patios.

After the lawn around a new house, the foundation planting of shrubs or evergreens is the next important step. Indeed, a massed planting of shrubs, around three sides of your estate (even if there is a wall, so often desirable), with a hedge in front according to taste, is the happiest arrangement. The harsh line where ground and building meet must be softened. The house must be tied to the earth. Before using evergreens, consider both your pocketbook and your house, and do not have too many, as they look stuffy on hot days. There is a regrettable inclination toward a sort of "canned" mail-order planting, making every suburban house front look like every other. Try to avoid a single straight line of the same bushes all around the house—particularly one of bridal-wreath, which, as Ralph Root says, gives "a sort of feather boa effect." Bridal-wreath effectively lends its lovely branches to hide barrenness, but too much of it is monotonous unless mixed with other material.

Try to plant all shrubs with an idea of succession of bloom, varied foliage, and, in winter, colored bark and berries. You can have a beautiful garden with shrubs alone. A line of the same bushes may be planted across the front of the house, but with different and higher bushes at the corners and entrance. In front of these must be one or perhaps two rows of lower ones, such as Anthony Waterer, spirea, barberry, hydrangeas, and peonies. The corner beds particularly should be brought out very far in a generous curve. All the shrubs should be planted well out from the building, far enough apart and in good soil.

All flower beds should be wide, probably as wide again as most amateurs make them. This is in order to accommodate enough rows of flowers to insure a succession of bloom of several background flowers, middle-ground flowers, and borders.

There are three areas to be considered in any garden, however small (1) the front yard or entrance, visible from the street; (2) the service, known best by delivery boys; (3) the pleasure garden, or outside living room.

The public areas should be fairly formal in character and, except for springtime when the passer-by needs cheering by bulbs or wild things in the shrubbery, no flower should be planted, except, perhaps, iris, with its valuable leaves, and phlox, both of which are formal in character. Flowers should be reserved for the outdoor living room, tucked out of sight.

Strong Accents

One is not supposed to sit on the front lawn unless there is no side or back yard, so keep garden benches, bird baths, statuary and what-have-you, off the street. Garden accessories are all very well, but they must have a meaning and should be used sparingly. They clutter up a small place and are strong accents. Be sure that your arch leads somewhere and that the bench is where one can really sit. Likewise, by the same token, put the sundial in the sun. The service portion in a small place may be just the back door with garbage and ash cans. Put a trellis around with vines and shrubs in front. The walk from the street should be the shortest possible. Use as few walks as possible; flagstone paths do better. If you cannot have a clothes-horse, at least do not keep the lines out all the week unless you can portion off a little drying yard. Put the vegetable garden, hen yard, and garage, if possible, on the same side as the service door and screen this all off by bushes or evergreens.

By far the easiest way to plant a simple small backyard is to inclose it with shrubs, in front of which there should be flowers all the way around. Be sure to arrange the beds on either side in balance. If there is room between the side of the house and the lot line, a little formal *garden may be laid, consisting of a grass plot, in the middle of which is a bird bath or small pool,* and on the sides of which are flower beds with a background of shrubs. But whatever you plan, remember: (1) "One turn of the hoe is worth a pound of fertilizer," because oxygen must enter the soil to help digest the plant food; (2) watering for one hour in each section, twice a week, is better than sprinkling every day; (3) weeding, staking properly and cutting off dead flowers are valuable aids to beauty.

Over the Lily Beds

The Madonna lilies and the regals graciously welcome the company of annual larkspur, verbena and phlox drummondi that bloom in the lily beds if the seeds are sown there in May. The roots of these annuals are short and help to keep the ground from baking. Later, when the lilies are gone, these new arrivals form beautiful designs in rich colors.

"AN OUTDOOR ROOM" HARMONIZING WITH THE HOME

Reproduced by Permission of Country Life, London

Such Gardens as This Endear the English Countryside to Her Own People and to the Strangers Within Her Verdant Gate.

Garden Design

By ALICE MARTINEAU

London

THE term "garden design" sounds somewhat academic — perhaps too strained or strict for garden lovers—for indeed sometimes one gets design but little garden. To illustrate, a gardener was once glorifying his last place: "It had 50 miles of graveled paths," and as the plan showed, the paths went looping in and out like a maze. There is no beauty in this type of garden, nothing but an effort to make the estate appear larger than it is. Think of the spacious lawns and terraces of some of the older places in England, or the cozy cottage gardens in an Old World village where the clipped peacock guards the wicket gate, and an apple tree stands sentinel over the beehive, and a gay riot of roses and lilies, white pinks and larkspur testify to the loving care lavished on this precious plot.

When I speak particularly of England, that is not because other countries have not delightful gardens also, but because gardening in England is universal and always has been, whereas in other lands beautiful gardens occur occasionally. Moreover, despite the preceding disparagement of some pretentious and unlovely design, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that in every pleasant garden, design governs; but the more unobtrusively it does so, the greater the success.

Design is indeed the rule governing the garden. How many gardens has one not seen where, though flowers be plentiful, hedges well clipped, lawns velvet-soft, there is an uncomfortable feeling of something amiss. I had it for years in my own garden and then discovered that the dissatisfaction was caused by the fact that the walls of the long Jacobean house did not run on the same lines as the garden. The line of the latter ran from an old cedar across a spacious lawn, through a wide-arched and inclosed iris plot, across another lawn and ended at a giant Scotch pine. But it was on a slightly different axis from the house, and it was impossible to change the axis without cutting down the trees. I was annoyed by it continually. How little it takes to put a garden out of drawing! A tree in the wrong place; steps in wrong proportion to the house; a path too narrow for its borders; curves without significance; mean beds, and general over-elaboration all destroy symmetry and balance.

Bit by Bit

Even where it is not possible to spend much money at once, have your fixed plan and carry it out bit by bit, starting first near the house.

Two friends of mine made a garden which was originally charming, but by taking in a bit here and a bit there, year by year, all grew into confusion and muddle. Then they saw their mistake and called in a professional who tore up all their work of years and gave them a brand-new garden designed to suit their trees. The trees should have been planted first and the garden planned in relation to them. Moreover, although the view was of distant mountains across a bay, all misty mauves and blues, instead of a design that would merge softly into this lovely background, the foreground was just an intricate parterre of blazing color which asserted itself to the detriment of naturalness. An artist would have considered his distance, his middle distance, his foreground, making the most of the view.

A middle distance in England or another northern climate needs to be accentuated by the sharp note of a Lombardy poplar; or in a warm climate, by a cypress, or three cypresses planted in the correct way in a triangle of which the third side or leg is very much longer than the others, an isosceles triangle, in fact. This triangle is the foundation for the grouping of all trees, and belongs to "design."

Proportion and balance, so hard to learn today, seem to have come naturally to those who laid out their gardens many years ago. In the old-time grounds the pool is always the right size, not small enough to be spotty nor large enough to swamp (metaphorically) the rest.

Three Distances

Once called in to adjust a very modern garden laid out by a well-known designer, I found an overpowering oblong sheet of water in a graveled space, with puny rose beds around, and narrow turf verges. Not much could be done, but by replacing the gravel with paving stones; by setting a few simple beds of pink roses (in the place of the many small ones) in two wide bands of turf against the clipped yew hedges; and best of all, by planting a broad edge of mauve catmint at the edge of the pool and carpeting the rose beds with mauve pansies, much more unity was achieved. The effect was a broad harmony of gray, mauve and delicate pink, and though it was impossible actually to reduce the size of the pool, it no longer overpowered the garden.

In these days of diminished labor, the spacious gardens of other days are giving way to those of more intimate detail exquisitely thought out and placed much nearer to the house itself. A certain formality as regards clipped hedges, low stone walling (filled with rock plants), simple stone or brick-paved terraces, and their steps must dominate the immediate vicinity of the house, with a few beds of heliotrope or carnations for fragrance near the windows. A little farther may be the rose or iris garden, and beyond, all should be allowed to merge into the wild.

So many now recognize the beauty of bracken, of heather, of thickets of wild—or sweet—briar roses, of white birches, bluebells and rhododendrons, that these more or less wild gardens are in many cases preferred. Especially are they charming if a bit of woodland be at hand, where shady walks and an undergrowth of many flowering shrubs are possible; or in spots where Japanese cherries overhang the later-flowering azaleas, and early magnolias are carpeted with sky-blue anemones; and rare lilies flourish under the protection of friendly foliage.

Shrubs and Vines Throughout the Year

Kendallville, Ind.

THE class of trees and shrubs, the cone-bearers or conifers, commonly known as evergreens, include the pines, hemlocks, cedars, firs, cypresses, sequoias and junipers. Their familiar family traits are so strongly marked and winsome that in selecting plantings the interest is held, and too often the very meritorious qualities of broad-leaved shrubs and vines which retain their foliage throughout the year are heedlessly eliminated.

The broad-leaved evergreens are considered by some landscape architects as quite indispensable in foundation plantings. For best effects they should be used in combination with coniferous evergreens and deciduous shrubs and trees.

Cottoneaster horizontalis, for hot, dry situations, is a highly esteemed hardy shrub. It is low-growing, with horizontal, almost prostrate, branches shrouded with small dark green leaves. Small pinkish flowers come in June, to be followed in August by bright red oval-shaped berries. On account of its habit of displaying its crimson-turned leaves and scarlet fruits deep into the winter, it is much appreciated in rockeries and in the fronts of borders.

Cottoneaster acutifolia is an extremely hardy type, fine for hedges in northern latitudes. Dark green oval leaves resembling privet make up its shearable foliage.

Two Creepers

Daphne cneorum (Garland Flower) bears in the month of May relatively small pink fragrant blossoms which nestle among leaves glossy above, glaucous beneath. The trailing habits of the creeper make it a lovely thing for rock gardens. It is decorative throughout the season in front of other choice evergreens and for edging borders.

Euonymus radicans vegatus (Glossy Wintercreeper) is a large-leaved creeper, sometimes called "evergreen bittersweet" by virtue of its gorgeous red berries which are resplendent all winter long against foliage perpetually green, deep, rich, in tone. It is equally valuable for ground coverings and concealing bases of masonry. It climbs and creeps by means of tiny hold-fasts. The plant thrives best in partial shade or under trees where grass and other plants fail.

Kalmia latifolia is an extremely graceful evergreen shrub, growing to a height of eight feet, its boughs clothed with brilliant lustrous green leaves that persist all winter. In June rose-colored flowers appear in showy clusters at the ends of the shoots. The shrub is sufficiently beautiful to stand alone; to the rhododendrons it is a joyous and charming companion. It was once proposed as the national emblem for the United States.

Rhododendrons

There is an informal grace and loveliness about rhododendrons that is matched by no other species. Where planted in masses they are the flower show of the blooming season; in winter nothing is more beautiful than the foliage of simple leaves lifted out of the snow. The fruits are rarely of importance. It is the flowers that give the chief distinction in summer, the lustrous foliage thereafter. They have been the subject of study and cultivation throughout the centuries. The Scotch heather family has been immortalized in song and story.

The genus rhododendron in American woods is taken from the mountain slopes by the carload and widely planted for ornament during the entire season. Because of the altitude of its native habitat, it is hardy in New England and as far as the Great Lakes.

The rhododendron catawbiense is a desirable type for the average home planting. The shrub grows about six feet high and in June has rosy-purple flowers. If given the proper care in digging and handling it is reasonably sure to adapt itself happily to its new home after transplanting. Owing to the demand made by rhododendrons for soil similar to that in which they grow in their native state, they are dug with a great ball of turfy soil that must be kept intact until set in its permanent location.

The Rosebay rhododendron is quite as satisfactory as the Catawbiense. The flowers are produced in June and July and vary from rose-pink to purple and white.

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Music News of the World

Drawing-Room Dancing

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WHILE with a great flourish, gala concerts and performances of the big Paris season are announced, at which Bruno Walter, Mengelberg, Chaliapin and other international stars of the first magnitude will be applauded, a small event has taken place which, in my opinion, much more deeply affects the musical culture of France than the pretentious manifestations reserved for the privileged few. During this last fortnight, in fact, an international competition of drawing-room dancing has been organized.

Let me not be accused of paradox, if I assert that this is an event whose musical importance is much more considerable than one performance more or less of a Beethoven symphony interpreted by an eminent conductor. Gala concerts edify certain of the initiated by the shades of interpretation that may be observed therein, but they exercise no serious social influence over the masses. The development of the dance, on the other hand, interests the whole rhythmic culture of a period and a country. The arrival in France of the fox-trot, the tango or the Charleston is an event whose general import in the education of the ear of a whole people is far more decisive than the performance of a classical quartet, a symphonic poem or a sonata.

Educational Importance

The tremendous spread of the love of dancing has become a factor of first importance in popular musical education. For centuries, France lived under an extremely tyrannical conception of the metrical strong and weak beat. The polka, the mazurka, the waltz and the quadrille had imposed their geometrical discipline upon the Old World. The acclimatization of the American dances, the overwhelming success of which it is needless to recall, was a capital event in the history of popular music. It was the very important revelation of syncopation and especially the popularization of movements very different from those that Europe had till then practiced. It is on this account that drawing-room dances deserve a special chapter in the history of music and that we should closely follow their growth and development.

At the start, the outré character of the Argentine tango and the eccentricities of the Charleston made these dances into acrobatic music hall numbers that were quickly suspect to the French bourgeoisie. But in a short time, all this exaggeration disappeared. Today the modern dances are of perfect correctness and absolute propriety. They are a sort of sport performed to music. They all rest upon the idea of the walk. They all uphold the nobility and pride of the human step. The couple combine to walk rhythmically and elastically according to certain conventions and perform steps in which only the element of decision and the sentiment of the most innocent joy of movement have sway.

Logic Imposes Its Law

Here, as everywhere, logic imposes its law. Costume was always, in drawing-room choreography, a factor of importance. The dance of olden days was conditioned by the doublet, the ruff, satin breeches, tails, silk stockings, feathered hat, court sword, lace collars and cuffs. Similarly, our strict, severe costumes, our waistcoats and dinner jackets, have led to a new method of movement by couples in drawing-rooms and dancing halls. From that have come the thousand ways of walking in time, with the spring and swing which depend upon the grace of each dancer but which all follow an ideal of rational simplicity and indisputable correctness. This is decidedly the dance that suits a period which is not able to saunter or to dream. These dances symbolically recall the fact that we are a generation given over to extreme activity and constant effort to take a step forward.

The success of the present steps is explained also by another consideration. The old dances, in spite of their undeniable charm, including the most enjoyable of them all, the waltz, were always composed of stereotyped, unvaried figures that were repeated indefinitely without any change. The waltz, in particular, was composed of only a single step that the body soon performed almost automatically. Now, the great discovery of the modern dance has been, if one may say so, the intellectualization of our pleasure. The means of interesting thought in this frivolous game has been found.

The modern dance involves a perpetual calculation, decision and choice. The dancer experiences a pleasure comparable to that of the driver of an automobile before his wheel. He has to calculate the angles, curves, reversings, crossings and difficult double turns. He has the responsibility of his partner whom he must pilot through thousands of obstacles. This incessant battle with the unknown, this endless variety of problems that he has to solve, are much more interesting than the mathematical perfromance of the dances of olden days. There is real pleasure in preparing without ceasing more or less ingenious transitions, and arranging his steps with taste and harmony.

During this time, absolutely new rhythms have taken possession of our collective sensibilities. These have now the right of way. This year, the international dance competition showed us that the music of the fox-trot, tango, Boston, paso doble or the Yale Blues, the new dance in vogue, dominate Frenchmen. That is not an unimportant statement. This music gives rise to pressing needs of rhythm and accentuation. It plays the part of the old popular song and street organ tune. Sooner or later it will exercise a decisive influence upon national ideals. Composers will be obliged to take it into consideration, whether they like it or not. What am I saying? They are already infused with it without their knowing it and cannot escape from the possession of the new rhythmic harmonic and orchestral ideal that this pacific invasion has brought them. And that is why, in watching the virtuosos of this championship meeting revolve, the musicians of France whom prejudices and ready-made ideas have not blinded had an opportunity to indulge in useful cogitations and to leave this show with valuable lessons learnt.

Old Operas at Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Northampton, Mass.

DELVING into the dim past is a pleasure by no means confined to archæologists. Musicians, too, may claim a share in the exciting process of rediscovering ancient treasure. Werner Josten, indefatigable scholar and worker to whose guidance the music department of Smith College is intrusted, owns a warm enthusiasm for the antique opera. Two seasons ago he mounted that gem of the seventeenth century, Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea." Last year he disclosed the austerer charm's of Handel's "Julius Cæsar." Neither had ever before had an American performance.

Clinging to the same composers who have yielded him a rich return, Mr. Josten again devised a program for this year, choosing a work from each. These he presented the evening of May 12, at the Academy of Music, Northampton. From Monteverdi, there was the brief but poignant "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," a setting of the tragically beautiful passage out of Tasso's poem of "Jerusalem Delivered." From Handel, there were the buxom humors and colorful resonances of "Xerxes."

The two compositions offered excellent contrast. Monteverdi's work is such as is seldom encountered since his own period, except in occasional experimental ballet-operas. Two actors for the miming, two singers to unfold the words of the actors, and a narrator to read the exquisite verses of Tasso, as he runs the gamut of the emotions of pursuit, combat, anger, pride, conquest, discovery and exaltation. These five are visible on the stage, while in the orchestra pit, strings and harpsichord color and characterize the words and action of the poetry. The fusion of elements is singularly successful and the genius of the old Italian writer is plain to every listener.

The Combat

The story of this brief opera music is that of the battle between Tancred, Christian crusader, and Clorinda, a pagan warrior maid. The young people, having seen each other during one of the lulls in the long-continued warfare, have fallen in love. The young Amazon now has ventured into the camp of the crusaders, ostensibly as an ally. Only Tancred, wary and doubting, suspects the purpose of her visit. He pursues her from the camp and, ignorant of her identity, challenges her to combat. Only after a long interval of fighting does he conquer her. To depict the pursuit, Monteverdi made use of a puppet-horse contrived out of the shoulders of two men. There was no more dignity resultant from this practice than might have been anticipated. But throughout the course of the 30 minutes which "Il Combattimento" consumes, there was not another lapse from the dignity, the tragedy, the woe of the opera.

The misgivings which had preceded the action for those who recalled numerous stage combats more humorous than convincing soon faded before the grace and sureness with which Samuel A. Eliot Jr. mimed Tancred and Edith Burnett portrayed Clorinda. Lizbeth Laughton, the stage director for this and for the Handelian work, may well pride herself on the outcome of this performance. Miss Laughton placed the singers, George Meyer Jr. for Tancred and Ursula Toomey for Clorinda, at one side of the stage. On an elevated platform Marie Milliette sang or intoned the many lines given to the narrator, infusing them with tonal beauty. Conducting the orchestra, Mr. Josten guided his players through music of persuasive and haunting loveliness, which transposed word and action into music with a splendid dramatic aptness.

Handel's "Xerxes"

Handel's "Xerxes" presented a very different aspect of musical genius. Here was the dignified writer of oratorio putting out a pastiche of the operatic foibles of his day, in an attempt to set to rights his financial affairs and those of his opera company. It traces a plot of intrigues and connivance, of lovers misarrayed and finally righted, of comedy and sharp wit and blunter humor. The cast:

Xerxes	Charles Kullman
Amastris	Ruth Ekberg
Arsamena	George Meyer Jr.
Ariodate	Roy Dickinson Welch
Romilda	Mabel Garrison
Atalanta	Florence Martinelli
Elviro	Walter Marsh

For the exactions of the part of Romilda, Miss Garrison's voice was well fitted. The long phrases, the majestic melodies of the part she unfolded with the musicianliness and discretion of experience. She made the general's daughter full of dignity and calmness. Mr. Kullman, portraying the romantic king, combined the warm ardors of his singing with an apt interpretation of the part. There are many comic scenes in this work, yet somehow the Xerxes of the Northampton performance preserved much of his inherent majesty. Mr. Meyer's Arsamena was a credible younger brother of royalty, singing ardently, acting with the impulsiveness of youth.

To the lesser parts fell the humorous moments: Ariodate, so very serious that he was unavoidably comical; Elviro, stock character of the witless clown, played with a heartiness that quite enlivened the entire opera; Atalanta, younger sister of the much sought Romilda, full of wiles and artifices.

"Xerxes" is typical Handel, melodious, wide-sweeping, eloquent. Opera buffa or oratorio, there is the plain stamp of its composer upon it.

C. S.

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The Day of the Ensemble

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ENSEMBLE is a branch of the art of tone which promises soon to become an influence in America, if the efforts of an educator like Louis Bailly of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia signify anything. The small instrumental group, presenting works in the trio, quartet, quintet and kindred forms, should be the means whereby the thought of the composers is spread throughout the communities of the United States and whereby it is infused into the national culture.

Not that Mr. Bailly is the first instructor in an American conservatory to labor in the cause; for many an excellent teacher, and here and there an illustrious one, has devoted himself to it, with admirable outcome. But things are different now from what they used to be. Music education in the country is no longer problematic as to the student's opportunity, no longer speculative as to the pedagogue's reward. Endowments have made it possible for able pupils to pursue their training to a conclusion, and for distinguished masters to maintain their economic dignity, giving up the concert hall for the classroom.

For All Music-Lovers

In the past, ensemble has been held up as music for the few; which, one way of speaking, it certainly is. It is music for small gatherings of listeners, rather than for the large audience. But ensemble is for everybody who likes music at all, just the same as piano-playing is. The string quartet has been exalted as a kind of thing that only the most practiced listeners can enjoy. But that strikes me as nonsense. The piano might be argued into a like position of remote honor, but that manufacturers forbid. Through their determination that the piano shall be popularized, the sonata, the rhapsody, the ballade and the étude have been implanted in modern civilization on an equalty with the novel and the short story.

In time, the orchestra will doubtless be a great force in the general culture, and the symphony and the tone poem will become subjects of everyday talk. But on orchestra implies large communities and elaborate organization. An orchestra is a thing of institutional proportions. An ensemble, on the contrary, is a small, informal, light-baggage affair. It can skirmish about wherever chance invites.

The pianist has done the preliminary covered-wagoning. The orchestral interpreter will some day follow in and broaden the trails into highways. But meanwhile, the ensemble player can conquer the continent and make those intermediate achievements which set the real and lasting mark on the whole grand story. He can go prepared for the task as he could not have gone a few years ago; because under present arrangements for schooling, a young musician can be developed into a thorough ensemble artist, can be drilled in the chamber music repertory and taught the engineering of his profession, nothing left to guess at, no amateurishness to live down.

Members of Mr. Bailly's ensemble classes, presenting Schubert's String Quintet in C major, op. 163, and F major, op. 166, for clarinet, bassoon, horn, two violins, viola, violoncello and double bass, in Casimir Hall, the auditorium of the Curtis Institute of Music, on the evening of May 14, impressed me, one of their invited guests, favorably as picked representatives of American musical youth; but on that aspect of the affair I am not seeking to comment. Without question, groups of students in other schools would interest me in the same way for their tone, execution, energy and insight. But here was direct preparation going on for the solving of a specific American problem. This was looking ahead.

Record of Recitals

Mr. Bailly showed me a record of the recitals he will have given with his classes from December, 1926, to June, 1928; numbering 16 presentations of sonatas, trios, quartets, and other works in the chamber music forms, the composers beginning with Mozart and ending with Antheil. Again, nothing, I shall be told, but what this or that teacher in the East or the West has done. And yet, different, I am persuaded; inasmuch as Mr. Bailly is not primarily providing the violinists, viola players, cellists, clarinetists, horn players, and pianists of the school with a couple of hours' practice on their instruments, but is establishing ensemble as a practical and a general means of American expression. Before not too long, Curtis groups should be fit to go about the country doing things; carrying those greatest of musical ideas which are written in the Beethoven Quartet in A minor, op 132; the Schubert string quintet in C, op 63; and—let each person who has a say in the making of programs propose his list.

Mr. Bailly confesses to a liking, past mesaure, for the chamber music masterworks. There, too, he is the same as everybody else who teaches ensemble. His ardor, however, causes him to cherish the generalization, which strikes me as risky, that music does people good. To take that as a thesis and maintain it against all argument would be, I think, difficult for the most skillful and resourceful scholar going. Persons who expect music to do them good are very apt to desert it, I have observed, when sign of disappointment looms on the horizon. They are the ones who carry support of opera in the community about so far and then stop; who leave a symphony orchestra high and dry when unpopularity besets it.

Ensemble Singing

More steadfast, I find, are those who hope they can do some good to music. Among whom I count Mr. Bailly; among whom also I count a man in New York, who uses this word of mine, "ensemble," in a reading notice which he sends out to the press, in a meaning all his own. He is L. Camilieri, director of the People's Chorus. Mr. Camilieri refers to the work which his choir does as "ensemble singing." Elementary as it is, his singing has much of that quality of elegance which pertains to ensemble. Indeed, I regard it as the most aristocratic choral singing that is to be heard in New York. Everybody, according to him, can learn to sing. Everybody has been paid that compliment before, but not always deservedly. Everybody, where Mr. Camilieri guides affairs, sings with beautiful tone and clear pronunciation. No objection, then, as far as I can see, to the People's Chorus appropriating the term, "ensemble," in all its dignity, and employing it in concert announcements. The chorus, both by itself and in association with the audience, is to illustrate ensemble singing at the Town Hall on the evening of May 31 and June 7 and 14.

Adolph Lewisohn continues to do good to music, sustaining the open-air symphony concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra at the College of the City of New York another summer. He is letting his committees run things on a completely democratic basis; no subscriptions, you buy your ticket, paying from 25 cents to $1, at Steinway Hall or at the Stadium box office, as suits. The concerts begin on July 5, under the direction of Willem van Hoogstraten. They go under the conductorship of Albert Coates from July 26 to Aug. 1, and under that of Bernadino Molinari from Aug. 2 for two weeks, under that of Mr. van Hoogstraten again for two weeks, closing on Aug. 29. The programs include two presentations of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and Act 2 of "Faust," in concert form. The Hall-Johnson Negro Choir, the Denishawn Dancers and a group of dancers headed by Anna Duncan are scheduled to appear.

LOUIS BAILLY

Choral Singing in Germany

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

CHORAL singing in Germany had, until the 'eighties of the nineteenth century, reached only a very moderate level. The Berlin Singakademie, founded by I. G. Fasch, teacher of Zelter, had been famous for a long time because Mendelssohn, brought up in that circle of singing music lovers, had organized, in 1829, the first performance of Bach's Passion of St. Matthew 100 years after its birth. These first decades of existence of the Berlin Singakademie were indeed illustrious. Beethoven honored it not only by his presence, but also by his piano improvizations, and offered his "Missa Solemnis" for performance to Direktor Zelter.

All this, however, did not prevent the famous society from becoming antiquated. Whereas choral singing in Germany made considerable progress, the leaders of the Singakademie did not go forward, being influenced by the philistinism so powerful in the Berlin of that time. In the course of the century another choral society, the Stern'sche Gesangverein, arose and acquired a certain fame by its excellent performances of classical works. But the highest artistic level was not reached until Hans von Bülow made his appearance in Berlin with the Meinigen Orchestra. It was then that a striking example was given of how orchestral playing could be brought to perfection by a dominant leader.

Siegfried Ochs

Siegfried Ochs, then a young man, born in Frankfurt, who in 1877 went to Berlin, was deeply moved by the new phenomenon, and determined to employ the same methods which had produced such wonderful results. He founded the Siegfried Ochs choir in 1882, a society which was the beginning of the Philharmonic Choir. In this first phase of its existence, however, it had to content itself with a limited activity, for it was not until the foundation of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin that a Philharmonic Choir could really exist. At that time the performance of the fourth movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was still considered to be a very difficult task.

Siegfried Ochs had, just at the moment when Berlin was beginning to become a great capital, united the best musical elements in his choir and prepared the great work by means of endless rehearsals, thus following the example of Bülow, who was never tired of rehearsing, even at the cost of his popularity with the members of his orchestra. Bülow, however, showed a certain disinclination for the Ninth Symphony. However fond of the rest of Beethoven and devoted to the task of rendering him in the truest style, he could not persuade himself to tackle the Ninth Symphony. One day, however, having overcome his reluctance, he united his efforts with those of Siegfried Ochs and the Philharmonic Choir, and capricious as he was, gave a da capo performance of the work. By this he believed that he was giving his audience a thorough knowledge of a problematic work.

A Great Pioneer

From that time, under the leadership of Siegfried Ochs, the ascent of the Philharmonic Choir began. In the next decades Ochs became not only a great pioneer in the vast territory of Bach singing, but fought successful battles for the new composers just then appearing in the world's music. It may justly be said that some of them would have had more difficulty in making themselves known if Siegfried Ochs had not helped them. Hugo Wolf was particularly indebted to him for the performance of choral works such as "Der Feuerreiter," which at the same time constituted a great title of fame for the new society.

Ochs, of course, met with opposition. He still does. But, though in the meantime other choras societies have been founded, and though his own choir had to become that of the High School of Music, neither Berlin nor any other town of Germany has seen any rival of Siegfried Ochs in this particular field. His style of interpretation may have aroused many discussions, but there are few who, in spite of the many changes, can boast of having, during four decades, kept pace as he has with the times. He is still full of that vitality which is the best part of his talents. It is therefore not to be wondered at that his birthday on April 19 was celebrated with great respect.

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"Armide" at Covent Garden

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

GERMAN opera stands in the forefront of the 10 weeks' summer season which began at Covent Garden on the last day of April with two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The conductor, Bruno Walter, had rehearsed these with extra care so as to bring into harmony the mixture of British and Teutonic elements which pervaded the various casts. In this he succeeded fairly well, albeit the presence of strange accents occasionally worried the sensitive ear as a kind of penalty for insistence on encouraging native talent in high places. The same thing was noticeable in the revival of Gluck's "Armide" on the second night of the season.

This masterpiece had not been heard in London for 20 years. When given at Covent Garden actually for the first time in 1906 it was sung in French by artists of the Paris Opéra, with two English singers (Mmes. Kirkby Lunn and Gleeson-White) and a French conductor, André Messager. The lingual medium in the present instance was German, with the native admixture even larger and more strongly perceptible. Mr. Walter Widdop, in the leading tenor rôle of Rinald, was chiefly responsible for the altered balance. He has a good voice, but is often over energetic and rough in his use of it, while his German is neither fluent nor very accurate. Thus it cannot be said that he proved an altogether worthy companion to an Armide of the magnificent calibre of Frau Frida Leider, who in a vocal sense surmounted triumphantly the task of carrying the opera on her shoulders. She, and she alone, was fully able to do justice to Gluck's glorious declamation and his supremely beautiful melodies.

Demands on Singers

Music such as this does not admit of any but the very highest order of executive handling. To compare it, in point of sensuous emotional content (as one critic has done) with the treatment of kindred scenes by Wagner and even Handel is surely not a wise proceeding. Gluck must stand or fall on his own merits; and I will venture to say that if the "scène de fascination" in the fourth act of "Armide" had been sung with the same art by both protagonists that Frida Leider and one of the famous Helden tenors would exemplify, say, in the great duets in "Tristan" and "Siegfried," the effect would have been quite different.

Listening to that wonderful music, one could not help recalling the eloquent comparison that Gluck himself drew, in the letter (quoted by Fétis) to his collaborator, the Bailli du Rollet, between "Armide" and his earlier operas, particularly "Alceste." He said in part, "You cannot imagine the number of different nuances, the varied routes, whereof music is susceptible. The ensemble of 'Armide' is so different from that of 'Alceste' that you would never believe them to be by the same composer; I have tried to be more of a painter and a poet than a musician. I confess that with this opera I should like to finish my career."

Admirably Staged

A hundred and fifty years have passed since that aspiration was put to the test, and the general impression of today on hearing "Armide" is that it fulfilled its author's ambition as well as did another masterpiece that saw the light at about the same time. One experiences the identical feeling that Mozart never fails to arouse with regard to "Don Giovanni". the genius of the master could not have exalted him to loftier heights than these.

"Armide" always makes heavy demands upon the "maitre de ballet," and in this revival they were abundantly met by François Ambrosiny, who had made a close study of Gluck's plentiful dance tunes, as well as of the dramatic or symbolical meaning to be attached to them. Thus in each act we had a different divertissement of singular beauty, headed by a première danseuse of musical elegance and grace in Mlle. Ninette de Valois. Especially lovely, too, was the episode in the enchanted garden, where the naiads issue one by one from the lake and bewitch Rinald as much by their soothing strains as by their movements. The same union of vocal and plastic arts lent vivid interest to the scene between Armide and Hate, where the powerful declamation of Fräulein Olczewska appeared to derive a realistic added force from the exclamations and contortions of her attendant furies. In a word, the whole opera was admirably staged, while Robert Heger conducted.

Concertgebouw Holds Festival

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

Amsterdam

THE Concertgebouw Orchestra has celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a festival which, if it brought forward little that was new, magnificently reaffirmed the old methods and practice. The Concertgebouw Orchestra has had only two permanent conductors, Willem Kes, who filled the post for only seven years, and Willem Mengelberg, who is still ruling its destinies. The endeavor to achieve performances as nearly perfect as possible of standard works, without losing contact with contemporary progress alike in composition and performance, is a characteristic of both these conductors. Beethoven, Mahler, Strauss, Stravinsky: these are the heroes of the Concertgebouw, of Mengelberg and, only in a smaller degree, of his deputies Karl Muck, Bruno Walter and Pierre Monteux, and his assistants, Evert Cornelis and Cornelis Dopper.

Richard Strauss and Igor Stravinsky conducted works of their own, the former his familiar "Don Quixote" and "Ein Heldenleben," the latter his "Œdipus Rex," given for the first time in Holland to the admiration and bewilderment of his hearers, and "Petrouchka." Mengelberg conducted the "Oiseau de feu." The popular success of "Œdipus Rex" was surprising, for the work contains little of what is usually known as popular appeal, and Stravinsky is decidedly more fitted to be a composer than a conductor. Admiration of his cleverness, personal affection for him and a keen appreciation of the work of the orchestra and soloists no doubt contributed to this success, but it is certain the work itself made a deep impression. It is a work of power; but power and popularity are not always so intimately associated as in this instance.

Dutch composers had an evening to themselves, and if they did little to stir us they at least gave us a number of things that were pleasing, some of them new, but most of them familiar.

Mahler was represented by a revival of his Second Symphony, in which not only the orchestra but also the local Toonkunst Choir, performed wonders of technique and expressive nuance, and by his "Lied von der Erde."

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THE HOME FORUM

On a Roundabout Paper

IT IS a line of least resistance for an author, seeking material wherewith to continue authorship, to peer hopefully into his pigeonholes of youthful memory, and perhaps extract, with figuratively dusty fingers, something that will serve his immediate purpose. This, I suspect, is what happened when Thackeray wrote the Roundabout, in which he set down his preferences for certain fictional characters, with other matter to fill out his space, and was perhaps just as well satisfied that "the editor of the Cornhill Magazine (no soft and yielding character like his predecessor, but a man of stern resolution) will only allow these harmless papers to run to a certain length." An author, to be sure, may at such a moment be pulled two ways at once. In a workaday world he has filled his measure, earned his emolument. That's to the good. But if the measure were larger—"Ah, there's the rub!—his emolument would be larger in proportion; and so he can honestly add, like Thackeray: "But for this veto I should gladly have prattled over half a sheet more."

I dare say there are few readers nowadays for the "Roundabout Papers": nor can I conscientiously include myself. I was led to this one by meeting elsewhere the statement that Thackeray preferred d'Artagnan in his memoirs to d'Artagnan in Dumas; and so, wondering what Thackeray had actually said, I came to the Roundabout. There it was written: "Ah, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, you are a magnificent trio. I think I like d'Artagnan in his own memoirs best. I bought him years and years ago, price five pence, in a little parchment-covered Cologne-printed volume, at a stall in Gray's Inn Lane. Dumas glorifies him and makes a marshal of him; if I remember rightly, the original d'Artagnan was a needy adventurer." (Some day I promise myself to look up "D'Artagnan" in the catalogue of some great public library and see those memoirs.) Certainly a needy adventurer the young Gascon was when he dismounted from his ancient and unhandsome pony at the Jolly Miller tavern. Thackeray—like Porthos, Aramis and d'Artagnan—gave first place in his affections to Athos; and admitted also, in that Roundabout, a substantial debt of enjoyment to Dumas for all his works. "I think," he wrote, "of the prodigal banquets to which this Lucullus of a man has invited me, with thanks and wonder. To what a series of splendid entertainments he has treated me! Where does he find the money for these prodigious feasts! They say that all the works bearing Dumas's name are not written by him. Well, does not the chief cook *have aides under him? Did not Rubens' pupils paint on his canvases?* Had not Lawrence assistants for his backgrounds? For myself, being also du metier, I confess I would often like to have a competent, respectable and rapid clerk for the business part of my novels. . . . There is a great deal of carpenter's and joiner's work in novels which surely a smart professional hand might supply. A smart professional hand? I give you my word, there seem to me parts of novels . . . which I should like to order John Footman to take in hand, as I desire him to bring the coals or polish the boots."

It was forty-two or forty-three years since Thackeray had read the "Scottish Chiefs"—or, rather, had read most of it, and "peeped in an alarmed, furtive manner at some of the closing pages." At his then age, it was too sad a novel to finish; tears had stopped the little reader before the end of the fifth volume. He seemed to remember over those forty-odd years that Robert Bruce had said to his soldiers: "And Bannockburn shall equal Cambuskenneth." Nor was memory so very far wrong, for when he now looked up the passage he found that "Bruce turned to Ruthven, with an heroic smile, 'Let him come, my brave barons! and he shall find that Bannockburn shall page with Cambuskenneth!'" Miss Jane Porter's famous novel, it appears, was young Thackeray's tearful introduction to fictional literature.

It was four or five years after this emotional adventure that Thackeray began to read Scott. He was then at school. "I think," says the old Roundabout, "boys of our year were specially fortunate in coming upon these delightful books at that special time when we could best enjoy them. Oh, that sunshiny bench on half-holidays, with Claverhouse or Ivanhoe for a companion! I have remarked of very late days some little men in a great state of delectation over the romances of Captain Mayne Reid, and Gustave Aimard's Prairie and Indian Stories, and during occasional holiday visits, lurking off to bed with the volume under their arms But were those Indians and warriors so terrible as our Indians and warriors were?" The Indians and warriors described by Aimard, a French writer, who had traveled in America, may have seemed of superior terribleness to that generation, but Cooper, whom he imitated, is still read, if not extensively, long after Aimard has been forgotten. Thackeray early discovered Cooper, though, I judge, somewhat later than he discovered Scott. He lists as favorite characters from the Scott cycle of romances the Baron of Bradwardine and Fergus—Captain Waverly he found "certainly very mild"; Ivanhoe, Locksley, the Templar, Saladin and the Scotch knight in the "Talisman," but Saladin best, Claverhouse, Major Dalgetty, Quentin Durward, "and especially Quentin's uncle, who brought the boar to bay. I forget the gentleman's name." But he liked as well, out of Cooper's pages, Leatherstocking, Uncas, Hardheart, and Tom Coffin; "quite the equals of Scott's men; perhaps Leatherstocking is better than any one in 'Scott's lot.'" In the gallery of fictional and dramatic characters Thackeray ranked Leatherstocking with Uncle Toby, Sir Roger de Coverly, and Falstaff—at first thought, and to the mental vision, rather an odd quartet.

Stevenson disagreed with Thackeray regarding d'Artagnan: "I do not say," he once wrote, "there is no character as well drawn in Shakespeare; I do say there is none that I love so wholly." And further, "Even if you should think me childish, I must count my d'Artagnan—not d'Artagnan of the memoirs whom Thackeray pretended to prefer—a preference, I take the freedom of saying, in which he stands alone; not the d'Artagnan of flesh and blood, but him of the ink and paper; not Nature's, but Dumas's. And this is the particular crown and triumph of the artist—not to be true merely, but to be loveable; not simply to convince, but to enchant." Some might say of the bulk of contemporary literature that we have changed all that: there are writers, anyway, who appear to regard it as the "crown and triumph" of their vocation to make their fictional characters altogether unlovable.. Stevenson, moreover, had read and reread and read again at intervals the series of novels, particularly the "Vicompte de Bragelonne," that record almost like romantic and exciting biography, the lives of Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and d'Artagnan; Thackeray, I judge, had not. What for one invited a long essay provided for the other some incidental paragraphs in a Roundabout.

Thackeray defined the subject of his paper as "novel heroes and heroines" But he said little about heroines, mentioning only one, and reserving her to bring his paper to a graceful conclusion within those limits specified by the stern editor. "Rebecca, daughter of Isaac of York," he wrote with his last penful of ink, "I have loved thee faithfully for forty years. Thou wert twenty years old (say), and I but twelve when I knew thee, . . . but to me thou art ever young and fair, and I will do battle with any felon Templar who assails thy fair name." This may have been an author's economy, starting out to write of heroes and heroines, but saving up the heroines (not needed today after all) for a future paper. Yet, so far as I know, there was no such paper. So it may have happened that the heroines simply got left out for lack of space. Here we are, gentle reader, our paper about heroes and heroines nearly finished—and no heroines! We must do something about that, and at once: Ah, yes, Rebecca, daughter of Isaac of York.

R. B.

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Kitten by the Fire

(A Triolet)

My kitten like a little sphinx,
Beside the open fire a-drowsing,
I often wonder what he thinks—
My kitten. Like a little sphinx,
Those gold, mysterious eyes he
 blinks:
Goes he in dreams through deep
 woods browsing.
My kitten like a little sphinx,
Beside the open fire a-drowsing?

CHARLOTTE F. BABCOCK.

Moment Musical

Chicago is nearing the end of another eager and hurrying day, but its release from toil does not bring quiet. In Michigan Avenue, where the shadows are already sweeping in from the lake, there is a din of brakes and horns, a babel of voices, a shuffling tread of innumerable feet. Stone, steel, macadam, a glare of lights, a sea of men and women in which every separate face is like a little wave beheld far off for an instant and then lost, uproar, bewilderment, haste—such is Chicago when evening comes over Lake Michigan. People are thinking of trains to catch, engagements to keep, bills to pay, and each of them is plunged deep in his own thoughts. Machines have brought them here, machines will take them home again, and they have been working with machines all day. Sometimes they wonder in just what way they differ from the machines that surround them and with which they spend most of their waking hours. Some of them are asking, or vaguely wondering, not for the first time, what meaning or purpose there can be in all the daylong hurry and din, what human value it can have and what goal.

Suddenly, as they shuffle on their way, there rises above the noise of traffic the cry of a violin, piercing but inexpressibly tender and strong. Someone standing in the twilight across the avenue is playing Schubert's Serenade—playing it with assurance and an accent of exultation. The clear notes cut through the hubbub as though they were flying home to every heart in the throng with a special message to it alone. They spread an air of quiet round them such as that out of which they came. Ten thousand men and women hear those clear, strong tones, and there can hardly be one among them all who is not wakened by them to memories and hopes.

This is a strange place and time, certainly, for music to choose for its benison. The familiar tune in this crowded street of stone is like a rose leaf tossed upon a mountain torrent, and yet it is not borne under or away. It seems somehow in place here, more than it would be in a concert hall, because people need it more. It endures and strengthens and is triumphant. It lifts and bears them away.

What does this music know that Chicago, for all its might and pride and stern young beauty, has not found out? What deeper, more joyous and more human wisdom is this of which it gives men fleeting glimpses? From what still land has it come to them, breathing the very accents of peace? There is the deep-throated warble of nightingales in this music, and the plash of fountains, and the ivory pallor of white roses in the moonlight. Note by note men take it home to themselves until it becomes for each no longer an external thing, but the utterance of one's own deepest hopes and memories singing spontaneously in the heart. They forget that they are listening to a street musician who may be dimly seen over there in the shadow of the museum. Each of them feels that he is making this music, that it is somehow his own, expressing thoughts that no one else has ever known. And yet it draws men irresistibly together. The faces that they pass are no longer like dim white waves tossing far-off and unattainable at sea; they are the faces of their brothers and sisters, whose hopes and memories are so like their own that one simple strain of song can speak for them all at once. The sense of mystery and strangeness is deepened, but all bewilderment is borne away on the tide of tone. Beauty such as this may not be in itself an explanation, but it assures men that there is a meaning which they will some day know.

And now the music has come to its perfect close. Steel and stone and machines are still about, but they have been humanized by the touch of art, subdued by a power that is greater than they. The lilac and lavender shadows of twilight that wash the fronts of the tall buildings are more beautiful than men had thought, and the sky is faintly tinged with rose. Listening intently, one can almost catch the sound of little waves on the lake shore, and that imagined sound is interwoven with the remembered melody of Schubert that still sings in thought. What though men have trains to catch? They are going home! And far out above the darkness of the lake shines the first clear star.

A Sienese Girl. Figure Carved in Wood and Painted. Fourteenth Century Sienese Work. In the Bardini Museum, Florence.

THIS beautiful figure of a young girl, carved in wood and painted in colors, belongs to the best period of Sienese art, the fourteenth century, the period when many of Siena's noblest buildings were erected, and when her three greatest painters raised her school of paintings to an equality with that of Florence. "Lieta scuola fra lieta popolo"—the blithe school of a blithe people—it has been called. Her people were famed for their gayety; her art, for freshness of color, vivacity of expression, and decided originality.

It was in the midst of this same century that Siena's most famous woman, Catherine of Siena, lived her short but eventful spell of thirty-three years, and with this graceful figure before us we can have no difficulty in picturing to ourselves what she may have been like, when at the age of fifteen she was persuaded by her mother and sister "to dye her hair and adorn her person, dress becomingly, and conform with the fashions of their little world." But it was not for long. Her strong inward convictions soon drew her toward community rather than family life; and it will be ever remembered how she devoted herself unsparingly to those in her native city who were in need of help.

Wooden figures, such as the one here shown, representing ordinary people in their everyday dress, in the true spirit of portraiture, seem to appear in the best periods of the art of any country, and we can see this slender girl in her flowered gown walking the streets of medieval Siena, as clearly as we can see—for example—the sturdy form of the famous "Sheik-el-Beled" treading the Egyptian sands in the neighborhood of Sakkarah nearly four thousand years ago. We are sometimes apt to forget that all early wood-carving was very fully and realistically colored, because so much that remains to us has lost all trace of the original tints.

The Bardini Museum in Florence, where this figure is to be seen, is not mentioned by Baedeker, and is little known to the tourist.

May Along the Canadian Border

Turning south, Lake Ontario lies on the left, a wide expanse of blue, bordered on the far horizon by a rim of deep indigo, which marks the distant American shore. In the near shallows whitecaps toss the spray against red clay banks; cliff swallows swoop in wide circles, swerving sharply on their course.

The motor travels slowly along the smooth cement road, with trim orchards on either hand, rows and rows of pear and peach trees, cherry and apple, with well-tilled soil between. A gentle fragrance is wafted from the pears, whose pointed heads tower above the sleek dark branches of the cherries. A faint glow of pink defines the peach trees, shapely now and heavy with bloom. In the next green field a flock of sheep bask in the sun, lambs capering on stiff little legs or snuggling close to their mothers' sides. They turn little black faces inquiringly toward the whir of the passing motor.

On the adjoining farm lies a great grape vineyard with trellises stretching far back up the slopes, each vine being so carefully pruned that no vestige of last year's tendrils remains. A thin haze of blue smoke from the burning brush wafts an odor even sweeter than that of the fruit blossoms.

Now villages come to view, trim and compact, Vineland and Fruitland, names naïvely proclaiming their origins. Further south are brisk towns with smart public buildings, street cars clanging past the Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia and the gaudy front of a Woolworth shop. Once again prosperous vineyards and small fruit farms, where tender green outlines the shapes of berry bushes against the tawny soil. A newly painted truck speeds past, laden with neat stacks of empty fruit baskets as if impatient for the promised harvest. The whole countryside lies mellow and warm.

A few miles farther south the car follows the course of the Niagara River beside gray fields, with only here and there a willow bending its yellow branches over the water or a red osier showing its brilliance. A rim of snow borders the nearest island and chunks of ice are carried along by the greenish current. The dipper ducks, undaunted by the cold, dive confidently into the icy floe only to reappear many yards up-stream. Colder and colder grows the wind, for there beyond the stupendous span of the Peace Bridge lies the great ice field of Lake Erie. A long black line stretches out from the harbor; thirteen huge freighters take shape, and, advancing inch by inch, or so it appears from the shore, they plow through the crashing ice, clearing a lane to the open waters. In the other direction comes the first freighter of the fleet to make port, slowly nosing in with her cargo of grain. On shore the sirens whistle shrilly and there is a deafening scream of whistles from the boats lying safely behind the breakwall. Late May, and Lake Erie resumes its burden of the world's business.

Westwell Downs

The sheep sometimes did tread a
 maze
By often winding in and in,
And sometimes round about they
 trace
Which milkmaids call a fairy ring.
 Such semi-circles have they run,
 Such lines across so trimly spun,
 That shepherds learn, whene'er
 they please,
 A new geometry with ease.

—WILLIAM STRODE. About 1645.

Scenes on Majorca

Majorca, in the cool language of the guidebook and geography, is the largest of the group called the Balearic Islands, and belongs to Spain. It is roughly lozenge-shaped, thirteen hundred and fifty square miles in extent (about the size of the Duchy of Cornwall), and is of volcanic formation, half mountain and half plain. . . .

The patios are from every point of view the most delightful architectural feature of Palma. They appeal powerfully not only to the æsthetic sense but to the imagination. Every courtyard, especially every courtyard with a gallery or colonnade, seems like a glimpse on to a stage. Those mum stairs, disclosing nothing, lead upwards into the haunts of mystery and imagination. . . . All is secrecy and (thanks to the rope-soled slippers everybody wears) noiseless footfalls. To stand at the door of the courtyard is to have the fancy swell at once with the sense of Moorishness and Spain. And almost every patio, apart from its associations, is a little cameo of beauty. A date-palm or a lemon-tree, upholding its fruit in a kind of sculptured stillness between walls and a steep balustraded stair, compose easily into a picture. Everything, even a cluster of plants or a great old earthenware waterpot enclosed in the cool shadow of four walls, has a casketed, precious air. An arch or colonnade takes on a peculiar mysteriousness and beauty: the glimpse of the garden, green in the sun beyond it, is enchanting. . . .

The nodding and winking scene of the little fishing boats berthed at the dinner hour at the quay is easily the liveliest in Palma, and quite one of the most beautiful. The boats, many colored, lie moored in a row, just moving on the bright calm water. Every object in and about them, the lines, the nets, the coils of rope, the baskets, their own furled sails and thick timbers, the earthenware pots and the two-handled drinking-jars, is full of the solid unassailable poetry of common objects grown venerable in the service of man. Dark, tight-capped heads of boys, visible above the hold and below the spars, look gipsy or Greek: the scene is not only beautiful, it is thrilling adventurous.—ADA HARRISON, in "A Majorca Holiday."

Like an Old Canvas

Red houses nestled
Mid the soft green foliage
Of summer.
A quaint wide market place
Old hostelries, and shops,
And streets that seem to hold
The very atmosphere
Which all these river towns
Have woven for themselves
With such success.
An air of peace and happiness,
And tranquil days,
Of having basked long hours
In sunshine.

Near to the river bank,
And to a picturesque old bridge
Of grey stone arches,
Stands the parish church
With sturdy square grey tower,
A charming landmark rising o'er
The stretch of gleaming water
And the country round.

Seen on a summer evening
'Gainst a blue and gold-flecked sky
The setting seems
As some old canvas,
Stretched and painted by a master
 hand,
In all the softly vivid color scheme
Of nature—and yet
Hues changing softly all the while,
The golden glow of sunset giving
 place
To violet tints
And to an army of pale stars,
Pin pricks of light
Caught and reflected,
As the darkness deepens,
By street lights twinkling in the
 town below.

MABEL AMY BEEKEN.

Smoky—the Range Colt

Smoky wasn't quite an hour old when he began to take interest in things. The warm spring sun was doing its work and kept a pouring warmth all over that slick little black hide, and right on thru his little body, till pretty soon his head come up kinda shaky and he began nosing around them long front legs that was stretched out in front of him. His mammy was close by him, and at the first move the colt made she run her nose along his short neck and nickered. Smoky's head went up another two inches at the sound, and his first little answering nicker was heard. Of course a person would of had to listen mighty close to hear it, but then if you'd a watched his nostrils quivering you could tell that's just what he was trying to do. . . .

His mammy kept a circling around and a talking to him in horse language; she'd give him a shove with her nose then walk away and watch him.

The spring air, which I think is most for the benefit of all that's young, had a lot to do to keep Smoky from laying still for very long. . . .

The rest of that day was full of events for Smoky. He explored the whole country, went up big mountains two feet high wide valleys six or eight feet acrost, and at one time was as far as twelve feet away from his mammy all by himself. He shied at a rock once; it was a dangerous looking rock, and he kicked at it as he went past. All that action being put on at once come pretty near being too much for him and he come close to measuring his whole length on Mother Earth again . . . taking it all he had a mighty good time. When the sun went to sinking over the blue ridges in the West, Smoky, he missed all the beauty of the first sunset . . . he was stretched out full length, of his own accord this time, and sound asleep.

The night was a mighty good rival of what the day had been. All the stars was out and showing off, and the braves was a chasing the buffalo plum around the Big Dipper, the water hole of The Happy Hunting Grounds. But all that was lost to Smoky; he was still asleep. . . .

His mammy nickered, and that done the trick; Smoky raised his head, looked around, and proceeded to get up. After a little time that was done and bowing his neck he stretched again. Smoky was ready for another day.

The big day started right after Smoky had his feed; then his mother went to grazing and moving away straight to the direction of some trees a mile or so to the south. A clear spring was by them trees, and water is what Smoky's mammy wanted the most right then. She was craving for a drink of that cold water, but you'd never thought it by the way she traveled. She'd nose around at the grass and wait for spells, so as little Smoky could keep up with her and still find time to investigate everything what throwed a shadow.

A baby cottontail had jumped up once right under his nose, stood there a second too scared to move, and pretty soon made a high dive between the colt's long legs and hit for his hole; Smoky never seen the rabbit or even knowed he was there or he might of been running yet, cause that's what he'd been looking for, an excuse to run. But he finally made up an excuse, and a while later as he brushed past a long dry weed and it tickled his belly, he let out a squeal and went from there.

His long legs tangled and untangled themselves as he run, and he was sure making speed. Around and around he went and finally lined out straight away from where his mammy was headed. She nickered for him and waited, all patience. He turned after a spell and headed for his mammy again the same as tho he'd run acrost another enemy at the other end; and as he got close to his mammy he let out a buck, a squeal, a snort, and stopped,—he was sure some little wild horse.—WILL JAMES, in "Smoky the Cowhorse."

The Light of Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OF ALL the blessings enjoyed by mankind perhaps one of the most essential to our human comfort and well-being is the blessing of light. The warm radiance of the sun's rays is a delight to all, and one of the simplest manifestations of the influence of the sunlight is the turning of plants toward the light. A good example of this is seen in the blooms of the sunflower, which, throughout the day, tend to keep their faces turned toward the sun. Again, if one turns a plant, basking in the sun's rays in a window so that its blooms face the room, how quickly they turn around to face the light!

On page 538 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The sun, giving light and heat to the earth, is a figure of divine Life and Love, enlightening and sustaining the universe." Thus, the sun is seen to symbolize divine Mind, which is Life, Truth, and Love. In Christian Science we learn that God is the one divine Mind, dwelling in His own effulgence and governing man and the entire universe in perfect harmony. Because divine Mind cannot be touched by any form of error, the real spiritual man of God's creating, who is an emanation of divine Mind or Life, cannot be affected by any form of error, any more than the sun's rays emanating from the sun can produce darkness instead of light. And we do not have to wait for spiritual light to appear, since it is ever present and ever operative.

The birth of our Lord Jesus Christ was heralded by the radiant effulgence of the guiding star of Bethlehem leading to where the young child lay in that humblest of cradles—a manger. Again, the triumphant exit of Christ Jesus from the rock-bound sepulcher was heralded by the lustre of celestial radiance which made the countenance of the liberating angel "like lightning, and his raiment white as snow."

In the Gospel of John we find Christ referred to as "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." We also read that John came to "bear witness of the Light." Each one may rejoice that he, too, can "bear witness of the Light," for Christ Jesus himself said of his followers, "Ye are the light of the world;" and he admonished, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Thus it appears that we can best bear witness of Christ, Truth, through good works, the works of healing which the Master said those who believed on him can do, and even "greater works" than he did.

In Science and Health (p. 295) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the windowpane. The light and the glass never mingle, but as matter, the glass is less opaque than the walls. The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth. Then, like a cloud melting into thin vapor, it no longer hides the sun." And again on page 347 of the same textbook she says, concerning "apostolic, divine healing:" "It is the Science of Christianity which is restoring it, and is the light shining in darkness, which the darkness comprehends not."

Thus we find the sun, which heats and lights the earth, causing it to bud, blossom, and bring forth fruit, to symbolize the one infinite Mind or Principle enlightening and harmoniously sustaining the spiritual universe and spiritual man; we find spiritual light manifested throughout the entire spiritual creation. In the exact ratio in which we, like the plants, keep our faces continually turned toward the light of Truth and Love, spiritualizing thought and obliterating therefrom all materiality and error, we shall be able to manifest the spiritual light of understanding and show forth again to mankind the works of apostolic divine healing. Thus may we heal as our Master did and taught his followers to do, and prove by our fruits what it means to dwell in the light of Truth. A familiar hymn admonishes,

"Walk in the light! and thou shalt
 see
 Thy path, though thorny, bright,
For God by grace shall dwell with
 thee,
 And God Himself is Light."

Seed-Time

The fields lie swathed in misty blue;
 Dim vapors crown the wooded
 height;
From every trembling spray the dew
 Shoots back the morning's quivering light.
In hollows where the tender fern
Uncurls beside the glimmering burn,
The cool gray shadows linger yet,
To kiss the pale young violet.
Hark! singing through the orchard
 close,
 And whistling o'er the furrowed
 plain,
The lusty sower blithely goes
 To drop the golden grain.

Clear morning sounds are in the air;
 The birds their jocund matins
 swell;
Each stream makes music fine and
 rare;
 Each fountain rings its crystal
 bell.
Sweet from the blooming apple-trees,
Come elfin quirings of the bees,
And from far uplands, faintly borne,
Float mellow greetings to the morn.
O tuneful world! each wind that
 blows
 Brings from the field a glad refrain,
Where, singing still, the sower goes
 And drops his golden grain.

—JAMES B. KENYON, in "Realms of Gold."

In the Midst of Friends

The only time I saw Thomas Carlyle, I remember his relating, apropos of this subject, that in his earlier days he was sent on a journey to a distant town on some business that gave him much bother and vexation, and that on his way home, forlorn and dejected, he suddenly heard the larks singing all about him,—soaring and singing, just as they did about his father's fields and it had the effect to comfort him and cheer him amazingly. . . .

Nothing wonts me to a new place to take up my abode in the country, more than birds. I go, for instance, —to plant myself upon unfamiliar ground. I know nobody, and nobody knows me. The roads, the fields, the hills, the streams, the woods, are all strange. I look wistfully upon them but they know me not. But there, on every hand, are the long-familiar birds,—the same ones I left behind me, the same ones I knew in my youth,—robins, sparrows, swallows, bobolinks, crows, hawks, high-holes, meadow-larks,—all there before me, and ready to renew and perpetuate the old associations. Before my house is begun theirs is completed; before I have taken root at all, they are thoroughly established. I do not yet know what kind of apples my apple-trees bear, but there, in the cavity of a decayed limb, the bluebirds are building a nest, and yonder, on that branch, the social sparrow is busy with hairs and straws. The robins have tasted the quality of my cherries, and the cedar-birds have known every red cedar on the place these many years . . . Indeed I am in the midst of friends before I fairly know it. The place is not so new as I thought. It is already old; the birds have supplied the memories of many decades of years.

There is something almost pathetic in that birds remain forever the same. . . . There in your garden or orchard are the birds of your boyhood, the same notes, the same calls, and, to all intents and purposes, the identical birds endowed with perennial youth. The swallows, that built so far out of your reach beneath the eaves of your father's barn, the same ones now squeak and chatter beneath the eaves of your barn. The warblers and shy wood-birds you pursued with such glee ever so many summers ago . . . there they are, mocking you with their ever-renewed and joyous youth. The call of the high-holes, the whistle of the quail, the strong piercing note of the meadowlark, the drumming of the grouse,—how these sounds ignore the years, and strike on the ear with the melody of that spring-time when the world was young.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Birds and Poets."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CUBS MAINTAIN THEIR MARGIN

Reds Get Back Into Victorious Class and Gain on Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	12	.636
Cincinnati	20	13	.606
St. Louis	18	13	.581
New York	14	11	.560
Brooklyn	15	14	.517
Pittsburgh	14	14	.500
Boston	9	19	.321
Philadelphia	6	21	.222

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York 10, St. Louis 6.

The Chicago Cubs won their twelfth straight game, Friday, and maintained their lead in the National League race over Cincinnati of one full game. The victory of the Cincinnati Reds over Brooklyn widened the gap between second and third place to one full game as the third place St. Louis Cardinals fell before the New York Giants. Pittsburgh's victory over Philadelphia broke up a losing run of three straight games and marked the champions' second victory in their last seven games.

A continuation of brilliant pitching, this time by Nehf, was responsible for the Cubs' twelfth straight victory, which was won against the Boston Braves, 3 to 1. The star left-hander came near registering his third shut-out of the season and would have if Hornsby had not knocked out a home run in the fourth inning. Nehf held the Braves to five hits, his second straight five-hit game and his second straight victory. Cuyler let fans know that he had returned to the Chicago outfield by knocking out a home run in the third inning with a man on base and winning the contest for the Cubs. In the fourth the Cubs added another when Grimm singled, stole second, Nehf took his base on balls and Beck singled. Opposing teams have made 55 hits against Chicago pitchers in the last eight games, or slightly less than seven hits per game.

Cincinnati, after losing two straight games which forced it out of the league leadership, defeated Brooklyn, 7 to 6. It was unfortunate for Brooklyn that Purdy, Cincinnati outfielder, returned to the game as a pinch hitter after a brief layoff, for it was his triple that brought in what proved to be the winning run in the hectic eighth inning in which Cincinnati overcame a Brooklyn lead of four runs. Herman started the eastern team off toward what looked like victory when he hit a home run with a man on in the first inning. Allen, Cincinnati outfielder, came out of a batting slump in which he had hit safely only twice in his last 11 times at bat to hit a double and three singles in as many times at bat. Jablonowski, who has served in several games as relief pitcher but had not previously been credited with either a victory or a defeat, performed relief duty again and was awarded the victory.

The New York Giants broke their losing run of four straight by taking the opening game of their series with the St. Louis Cardinals, 10 to 6. Incidentally it was the first time the two teams have met this season. Benton was not in as good form as usual but with his teammates hitting well against the veteran Alexander and his two successors, Haid and Littlejohn, he was credited with his fifth victory of the season in six starts. The hitting of Ott, recruit outfielder, and Jahn, also a recruit outfielder, featured the Giants' victory. Ott hit two home runs and Jahn hit a double and two singles. Each recruit was responsible for three runs being scored.

Pittsburgh broke a losing run of three straight to defeat Philadelphia in the opening game of their series, 6 to 4. The hitting of Paul Waner, leading hitter of the league last year, featured. He had a single, double and triple to his credit. Kremer pitched brilliant ball up to the ninth inning when he was relieved by Grimes with two men on bases and only one out. Grimes halted the rally which had already netted the Phillies two runs. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	x—	3	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Nehf and Gonzales; Brandt, Delaney and Taylor, Urban. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires — Reardon, Moran and Wilson. Time—1h. 48m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	x—	7	15	2
Brooklyn	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	9	0

Batteries—Mays, Edwards, Jablonowski; Elliott, Moss and Hargreaves. Winning pitcher—Jablonowski. Losing pitcher—Elliott, Umpires—Rigler, Hart and Jorda. Time—1h. 55m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	x—	6	12	1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	4	7	2

Batteries — Kremer, Grimes and Hemsley; Miller, Walsh, Bacht and Schulte, Lerian. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Stark. Time—2h. 8m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0—	10	12	1
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0—	6	10	3

Batteries—Benton and O'Farrell; Alexander, Haid, Littlejohn and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Alexander. Umpires—McCormick, Magee and Klem. Time—2h. 5m.

ALLISON DEFEATS W. D. BROWN IN NET TRIALS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, in the feature match of the Davis Cup tennis trials here Friday. The scores were 7—5, 7—5, 5—7, 1—6, 7—5.

In the second match of the third day's trials, John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, furnished a surprise by defeating George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, in straight sets, 7—5, 9—7, 6—0.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, were unable to finish their match owing to darkness. Tilden won the first set, 6—4, while Coen took the second, 6—4. The Kansas City youth outplayed Tilden to win the third set, 6—4. Tilden put forth his best efforts in the fourth set, which he won, 6—1.

The schedule Saturday brings Coen against Hennessey, Lott against Brown and later in the day Lott and Hennessey will play Tilden and Coen in a doubles match.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	29	17	.630
Sacramento	29	17	.630
San Francisco	27	19	.587
Los Angeles	25	21	.543
Portland	20	26	.435
Missions	19	26	.422
Oakland	19	27	.413
Seattle	15	30	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 6, Missions 1.
San Francisco 6, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 8, Seattle 0.
Sacramento 5, Portland 4.

Three Sooners Left in Singles

Missouri Valley Conference Tennis Gets a Good Start Indoors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—The University of Oklahoma and Grinnell College tennis players again, as they did last season, monopolized the spot light in the Missouri Valley Conference championship meet here with the first day's play for the singles and doubles titles ending with three Sooners and two Grinnell players in the race for the singles crown, and two Oklahoma teams and two Grinnell pairs and a Nebraska duo remaining in the contest for the doubles laurels.

Pairing for the singles play Saturday morning were: H. E. Coggeshall '28, Grinnell College; vs. Harold Thurman '30, University of Oklahoma. R. D. Mason '28 of Oklahoma vs. the winner of the match between Henry Browne '29, Oklahoma, and G. H. Struble '28 of Grinnell.

In the doubles, E. E. Stowe '30 and D. P. Jones '30, Grinnell, meet with Thurman and Mason, Oklahoma, while Brown and W. L. Runkle '30, Oklahoma, play the winners of the match between T. M. Elliott '29 and C. E. Heacock '29, University of Nebraska, and Coggeshall and Struble of Grinnell.

Coggeshall, the star Grinnell player who captured the singles championship last year in the valley Conference race, defeating Barnes of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, went through the upper bracket here Friday with the loss of only nine games in six sets. Mason of Oklahoma, who was teamed with F. D. Royer '27, Sooner doubles champions of last year, had an easy time in the lower half, dropping only five games in his two matches. The tennis contests were run off on the indoor courts at the University of Nebraska Coliseum on account of weather conditions.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE
SINGLES—FIRST ROUND

H. E. Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated Stockton, Oklahoma A. and M., 6—2, 6—2.

W. L. Runkle, Oklahoma, defeated S. S. Pollock, Washington, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Harold Thurman, Oklahoma, defeated F. E. Welsh, Iowa State, 6—1, 6—1.

G. L. Allred, Kansas, defeated Gabbard, Oklahoma A. and M., 6—0, 6—3.

Henry Brown, Oklahoma, defeated D. P. Jones, Grinnell, 6—1, 6—1.

H. W. Weise, Washington, defeated Merle Robbins, Iowa State, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND

C. E. Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated W. L. Runkle, Oklahoma, 6—0, 6—1.

T. M. Elliott, Nebraska, defeated E. L. Weise, Washington, 6—1, 6—3.

Harold Thurman, Oklahoma, defeated Charles Sager, Kansas, 6—0, 6—3.

C. E. Heacock, Nebraska, defeated E. E. Stowe, Grinnell, 6—0, 6—3.

Henry Browne, Oklahoma, defeated G. L. Allred, Kansas, 9—7, 6—3.

G. H. Struble, Grinnell, defeated H. W. Weise, Washington, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

F. J. Murphy, Washington, defeated Glenn Davis, Nebraska, 6—4, 6—1.

R. D. Mason, Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Dubry, Nebraska, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round

H. E. Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated T. M. Elliott, Nebraska, 6—1, 6—2.

Harold Thurman, Oklahoma, defeated C. E. Heacock, Nebraska, 7—5, 6—3.

R. D. Mason, Oklahoma, defeated F. J. Murphy, Washington, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

H. E. Coggeshall and G. H. Struble, Grinnell, defeated H. W. Weise and F. J. Murphy, Washington, 6—1, 6—4.

E. E. Stowe and D. P. Jones, Grinnell, defeated G. L. Allred and Charles Sager, Kansas, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

S. S. Pollack and E. L. Weise, Washington, defeated A. J. Lewandowski and C. J. Dubry, Nebraska, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Henry Browne and W. L. Runkle, Oklahoma, defeated Gabbard and Stockton, Oklahoma A. and M., 6—2, 6—3.

E. E. Stowe and D. P. Jones, Grinnell, defeated E. L. Weise and S. S. Pollack, Washington, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Harold Thurman and R. D. Mason, Oklahoma, defeated Merle Robbins and F. E. Welsh, Iowa State, 5—3, 6—0.

STANFORD FOUR IS VICTOR IN OPENER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Rallying in the second half to overcome a goal lead, Stanford University poloists downed the Oregon State Agricultural College four, 7 to 6, here in the opening round of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Polo championship series Friday.

John M. Henderson '28, playing No. 4 and captaining Oregon State, was high scorer with four goals. Oregon State took an early lead and played the Cardinals from one end of the field to the other. The Staters weakened in the final three chukkers, however, and the Cardinals gradually crept up. Chauncey O. Thompson '28, No. 4 and captain of the Cardinals, drove across the tying score, and Ralph W. Mossman '29, No. 3, scored the winning goal two minutes before the game ended. The summary:

	STANFORD UNIV.	OREGON ST. A. C.
No. 1—	Lawrence Weymouth '29	W. T. McGinnis '30
No. 2—	John McDougal '29	Wellington Gault '28
No. 3—	R. W. Mossman '29	Harvey Dick '30
Back—	C. O. Thompson '28	J. M. Henderson '28

Score—Stanford University 7, Oregon State Agricultural College 6. Goals—Thompson 3, Mossman 2, McDougal 2 for Stanford; Henderson 4, Gault, McGinnis for Oregon. Referee—Sergeant Bunyan of Corvallis. Time—1h. 20m.

NOT TO PLAY JOHNS HOPKINS

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — Explaining that Johns Hopkins University officials would not accede to a three-year eligibility clause in the making of athletic contracts, Lieut.-Commander O. O. Kessing, graduate manager of the athletics at the United States Naval Academy, announced Friday night that the Navy would not schedule the Baltimore institution in lacrosse next year. The action recalled the drawn-out controversy between West Point and the Naval Academy last fall which resulted ultimately in the cancellation of the annual Army-Navy football game because the military academy authorities would not agree to the three-year rule.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	26	11	.703
Memphis	24	13	.649
Mobile	19	17	.528
New Orleans	19	17	.528
Nashville	15	21	.417
Little Rock	15	21	.417
Chattanooga	15	22	.405
Atlanta	13	24	.351

RESULTS FRIDAY

Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 8, New Orleans 7.
Memphis 8, Mobile 6.

HAGEN FLIES TO VIENNA

VIENNA (AP)—After a flight from Berlin, Walter C. Hagen, American golfer, arrived here Friday night, accompanied by his manager. He was greeted by President Stein and Secretary Baron Heine of the Vienna Golf Club. Hagen caused a flurry of excitement in Vienna golf circles by agreeing to take part in two rounds of medal play against the Austrians, Harry Brown and Josef Petras of the Vienna Golf Club and Karl Schmitt of the Country Club.

CARNIE ELECTED CAPTAIN

John A. Carnie '30, has been elected captain of the Boston University swimming team. Carnie was end on the varsity football team, is a star diver on the swimming team.

PRINCETON CREW IS REORGANIZED

Many New Faces Are Seen in Varsity Boat—Bow End Intact

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—A thoroughly reorganized Princeton University crew will confront their opponents Saturday afternoon on the Housatonic, from the boatload that made such a weak showing in the Childs Cup race here last week. Coach Charles P. Logg has been busy all this week patching the holes which the Columbia University crew exposed to view on Lake Carnegie, and while the official version makes the changes due to temporary disabilities by various members of that eight, there is considerable likelihood that many of them will be permanent, at least for the Olympic tryouts.

Jefferson Alison Jr. '29, the stroke of the Childs Cup crew, is still holding down that position and is expected to remain there, as his work all the season has been a great source of strength, and did much to encourage the experts in believing that the crew stood high up in intercollegiate circles. But the No. 7, or starboard stroke, James W. Lawrence '29, went into the discard right at the start of the reorganization, being relegated to the second boat on Monday, and being replaced by Joseph L. Tonetti '30, who had been in that place in the junior varsity.

Rutherford Promoted

Two other members of the sophomore class, both in the freshman crew last year, were promoted to the first crew the following day, when Winthrop Rutherford Jr., '28, the No. 5 of the Childs Cup crew, and Clement B. Newbold '29, were relegated to the second crew, and Charles B. Eddy '30, and David A. Lowry '30, brought into the varsity. This involved another shift, with J. McNaughton Thompson '29, formerly at No. 6, moving up to No. 4, with Eddy at 5, and Lowry replacing Thompson at 6. Newbold is now in the second boat, for this regatta at least, with Rutherford out of the crew altogether, for the present, and not likely to be further included in the roster. This is somewhat of a disappointment, as Rutherford is the heaviest member of the crew, and has been regarded as one of the strongest members of the squad.

Coach Logg is apparently satisfied with the bow end of the boat, as Joseph V. Quarles Jr., '29, at No. 3; Herbert B. Stafford '28, the No. 2, and John S. Ballentine '29, bow oar, are still fixtures there. Lockwood M. Pirie, the veteran coxswain '28, is also a fixture.

Second Is Disrupted

All these changes have also wrought havoc in the second, or junior varsity crew, and though the latter has really a greater number of veteran oarsmen than the varsity, a recent trial between them proved the present varsity much better. As at present boated, Stacey A. Lloyd '30, is still the stroke, with two veterans just demoted from the varsity of Nos. 6 and 7, in the persons of Newbold and Lawrence. The vacancy caused by the departure of Rutherford, has been filled by the promotion of Richard E. Reeves '30, another member of the 1927 freshman crew, from the third varsity. He is at No. 5. The bow end of the boat, with Harold M. Jones '30, Charles S. Bromley '29, James D. Winsor '29, and one of the numerous members of the Alexander family, A. D. Alexander Jr. '28, ranging in order from bow to No. 4 is intact, however, and is expected to remain. Colin MacRae '29, is the coxswain.

The lightweight crew, which will encounter Harvard Saturday afternoon, is the same aggregation that defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the week before the latter disposed of their present opponents. J. H. W. Thompson '28 is bow, David D. Smith '28, Arthur Knapp Jr. '28, and Thomas B. Kerr '29, fill the other forward places, and E. S. Reynolds '29, O. Blake Willcox '30, Garret C. Voorhees '30, member of another famous family of Princeton annals, are Nos. 5, 6 and 7, respectively. Harvey E. Mole Jr. '30 is the stroke, and Richard E. Nevius '28 handles the ropes as coxswain.

The freshman crew is also the same as it was a week ago, though slightly changed from the crew that defeated Technology earlier in the season. This resulted from the substitution of A. E. Uhlein at No. 3 in place of C. L. F. Hallett Jr. to add weight to the boat after the first race of the season. The complete crew is as follows: bow, A. B. Wolfe, C. H. Moore, Uhlein, H. F. Shoemaker, T. J. Skillman, R. T. Miller, Robert Burkham Jr. and J. W. Klingerman, stroke. R. L. Colmore of the 1927 Kent School interscholastic champion team is the coxswain, and Moore, Miller and Burkham were members of it.

Following the races Saturday, the crews will compete in the American Henley at Philadelphia next week, and then will prepare for the intercollegiates and the Olympic tryouts late in June.

SALO GAINS NEARLY AN HOUR ON LEADER

WELLSVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Finishing in a dead heat for first place in the 49.8 mile lap from Bradford, Pa., John Salo of Passaic, N. J., Friday cut nearly an hour from the lead, Andrew Payne of Claremore, Okla., holds on the field in C. C. Pyle's transcontinental Derby.

Payne finished sixth Friday in 8h. 43m. 34s., giving him an elapsed time of 503h. 57m. 22s. for the 3044.9 miles from Los Angeles.

Salo, tied for the Friday's lead with Edward Gardner, Seattle, holds second place in total elapsed time, 19h. 17m. 6s. behind Payne.

Salo and Gardner covered the lap in 7h. 52m. 11s. Paul Simpson, Burlington, N. C., fortieth in the standing, was third Friday. His time of 8h. 14m. 38s. gave him an elapsed total of 810h. 10m. 04s.

Frank von Flue, Kerman, Calif., moved into tenth place by finishing fourth in 8h. 22m. 24s. His total time is 599h. 27m. 26s. Fifth place for the lap went to Roy McMurtry, Indianapolis youth, who covered the distance in 8h. 41m. 54s. McMurtry, thirteenth in the standing with an elapsed time of 635h. 03m. 26s., apparently was completely recovered.

Saturday the caravan will push on to Bath, 51 miles east of Wellsville.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	21	12	.636
Milwaukee	20	13	.606
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Minneapolis	18	14	.563
Indianapolis	17	14	.548
Toledo	15	17	.469
Louisville	12	20	.375
Columbus	8	26	.235

RESULTS FRIDAY

Toledo 2, Louisville 1.
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 2.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Lehigh 8, Dartmouth 1.
New Hampshire 4, Bates 2.

Maine Qualifies Sixteen Athletes

Leads in New England I. A. A. Track and Field Championships

College	Qualifiers
University of Maine	16
Holy Cross College	14
Boston College	11
Massachusetts I. T.	11
Bowdoin College	8
Brown University	7
Bates College	7
Williams College	6
Northeastern University	6
Boston University	4
Rhode Island State	4
University of New Hampshire	3
Wesleyan University	3
Colby College	3
Middlebury College	2
Massachusetts A. C.	2
Worcester P. I.	1
Amherst College	1

University of Maine and Holy Cross College showed up to best advantage in the preliminaries of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association outdoor track and field championship meet at Tech Feld, Cambridge, and entered the finals favorites to battle for the team championship title held by Maine. Maine qualified 16 athletes while Holy Cross qualified 14; but the Maine athletes appear to be a little more likely to win points in the finals than the Holy Cross men.

The high and low hurdles produced three men of Olympic possibilities and they all showed up to advantage in the qualifying heats. J. S. Collier '28, Brown; E. C. McDonald '28, Holy Cross, and Paul V. Toolin '28, University of New Hampshire, are the three. Collier ran a heat in the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 2-5s., and McDonald did 15 3-5s., neither runner being pushed. Toolin did 25 2-5s. in the 220-yard low hurdles, while Collier did 25 3-5s. These times are very good for the conditions which prevailed.

E. F. Black of the University of Maine qualified in three field events. He finished first in the hammer throw with 154ft. 4in., threw the javelin 155ft. 9⅜in., and the discus 120 ft. 5in. The summary:

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by E. F. Morrill, Boston University; R. W. Shaw, Wesleyan, second; R. Y. Barbour, M. I. T., third. Time—10 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by J. F. Quinn, Holy Cross; H. M. Mostrom, Bowdoin, second; R. E. Will, Wesleyan, third. Time—10s.

Third Heat—Won by H. K. Straw, Williams; F. A. Ladd Jr., M. I. T., second; Joseph Kamesh, Boston College, third. Time—10 2-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. S. Daley, Holy Cross; G. M. Smith, Middlebury, second; L. W. Beal, Williams, third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Norman Bicknell, Boston University; G. M. Smith, Middlebury, second; H. K. Straw, Williams, third. Time—22 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by H. M. Mostrom, Bowdoin; B. B. Berenson, Maine, second; L. P. Jandris, M. I. T., third. Time—23s.

Third Heat—Won by J. F. Quinn, Holy Cross; F. A. Ladd Jr., M. I. T., second; E. A. Stymiest, Maine, third. Time—22 3-5s.

Fourth Heat——Won by J. S. Daley, Holy Cross; L. W. Beals, Williams, second; John Kelley, Boston College, third. Time—22 1-5s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by N. S. George, Boston University; C. B. Meagher, M. I. T., second; John Woodworth, Boston College, third. Time—50 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. F. Atkins, New Hampshire; T. A. Durkin, Holy Cross, second; B. B. Porter, Maine, third, Time—51s.

Third Heat—Won by Stanley Earle, Northeastern; M. A. Wakely, Bates, second; W. S. Niles, Maine, third. Time—50 4-5s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by Francis Daley, Boston College; R. S. Adams, Bates second; M. H. Fay, M. I. T., third; G. G. Crowell, Wesleyan, fourth. Time—1m. 59 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates; Walter Rogers, Boston College, second; K. D. Larsen, Maine, third; F. I. Kearnes, Brown, fourth. Time—2m.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by Bernard Lucas, Bowdoin; W. C. Leland Jr., Brown, second; J. D. Shoaff, Williams, third. Time—16⅕s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Collier, Brown; P. V. Toolin, New Hampshire, second; F. E. Powers, Northeastern, third. Time—15⅗s.

Third Heat—Won by E. C. McDonald, Holy Cross; Owen Dooley, Boston College, second; N. I. Greene, Bowdoin, third. Time—15⅗s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by W. H. French, Worcester P. I.; D. P. Felt, Amherst, second; H. S. Barrington, M. I. T., third. Time—25⅗s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Collier, Brown; S. C. Fisher, Bates, second; James Spillane, Holy Cross, third. Time—25⅗s.

Third Heat—Won by Bernard Lucas, Bowdoin; J. W. Sullivan, Boston College, second; Leo Rafting, Holy Cross, third. Time—26⅖s.

Fourth Heat—Won by John Costello, Holy Cross; N. I. Greene, Bowdoin, second; L. W. Elliott, Massachusetts A. C., third. Time—26⅗s.

Fifth Heat—Won by P. V. Toolin, New Hampshire; Ray Connolly, Boston College, second; W. L. Jones, Maine, third. Time—25 2-5s.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

John Garrity, Boston University; A. W. Morang, Northeastern; M. A. Seekin, Colby; C. T. Rusell, Brown; G. V. Cuozzo and C. E. O'Connor, Maine; R. H. Costello, M. I. T.; E. C. McDonald, Holy Cross, all qualified at 5ft. 7in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

Robert Talbot, Rhode Island; S. H. Rowe, Bates; J. S. Hall, M. A. C.; James Daley, Holy Cross; J. C. Caldwell, Maine; G. W. Soule, Bowdoin, qualified. Best jump—22ft. 6¾in. by Talbot.

POLE VAULT

P. A. Reckler and H. D. Haring, Maine; G. E. Martin and C. H. Cheney, Northeastern; W. J. Stephens, Brown; G. I. Cook, Rhode Island; R. A. Jack, M. I. T., all qualified at 11ft.

16-POUND SHOTPUT

S. A. Thompson, Maine, distance 43ft. 10¼in.; Harry Cornsweet, Brown, 41ft. 9½in.; R. L. Brown, Bowdoin, 41ft. 6in.; James Marks, Holy Cross, 41ft. 3in.; Erwin Beach, Boston College, 40ft. 2¾in.; Patrick Sweeney, Holy Cross, 39ft. 7½in., qualified.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW

E. F. Black, Maine, distance, 154ft. 4in.; Robert Bruce, Rhode Island, 148ft. 4in.; Michael Jenevese, Holy Cross, 139ft. 1½in.; E. A. Wood, Bates, 136ft. 5¼in.; Michael Durant, Boston College, 131ft. 3in.; S. G. Weeks, Williams, 128ft. 6in., qualified.

DISCUS THROW

E. R. Gowell, Maine, distance, 132ft. 4in.; R. J. Houle, Bates, 123ft. 11in.; M. R. Gray, M. I. T., 118ft. 5½in.; E. F. Black, Maine, 120ft. 5in.; J. F. Pollard, Colby, 118ft. 6¼in.; M. A. Seekins, Colby, 115ft. 10¼in., qualified.

JAVELIN THROW

J. A. McCarthy, M. I. T., distance, 165ft. 7½in.; W. E. Carrington, Holy Cross, 161ft. 10⅜in.; Algot Forsberg, Northeastern, 157ft. 10½in.; E. F. Black, Maine, 155ft. 9⅜in.; Leo Muldoon, Boston College, 155ft. 6⅜in.; William Partridge, Rhode Island, 155ft. 5⅜in., qualified.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	22	5	.815
Philadelphia	16	8	667
Cleveland	19	13	.594
Boston	13	15	.464
St. Louis	14	18	.438
Washington	11	16	.407
Chicago	11	20	.35
Detroit	12	23	.343

RESULTS FRIDAY

All games postponed.

HEAVY TRACK FOR MISSOURI TRIALS

Nebraska Qualifies 19 Men for Finals of Valley Track and Field Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—In the preliminaries of the twenty-first annual track and field championship meet of the Missouri Valley Conference held here, the University of Nebraska qualified 19 men for the finals to 9 for the University of Oklahoma, 13 for the University of Missouri, 8 for the University of Kansas and 8 for Iowa State College. Grinnell College qualified 5 and Drake University 6 men, with Washington University 5 and Oklahoma A. and M. and Kansas State Agricultural College each qualifying in two events.

Oklahoma failed to qualify in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, weakening the chances of the Sooners to win the meet. This took seven points from Oklahoma that many of the track fans had figured it might win in these two events. When the preliminaries closed it looked like a close race between Nebraska and Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Oklahoma with its strength in the field and in the mile and two-mile events still has a chance to win the 1928 title. Nebraska failed to qualify in the low hurdles, where the Scarlet and Cream had figured on a few points.

The track was heavy and fast time impossible, and the records in most of the events came nowhere near Conference marks. H. A. Trumble '30 of Nebraska and J. P. Carmen '30 of the University of Oklahoma were winners in their respective heats in the 120-yard high hurdles, Trumble taking the fastest heat. W. S. Parks '30 of Drake and L. L. Grady '28 of Kansas won the heats in the 100-yard dash, Grady being a favorite to win in the finals, with A. H. Easter '30, Nebraska, a close competitor. Nebraska placed three men in the 440. J. M. McKee '29 of Grinnell won the fastest heat in this event in 50.5s. Oklahoma also failed to qualify in the broad jump where it had been figured from points. Kansas carried off the first three places in this event.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by J. J. Carmen, Oklahoma; W. K. Taylor, Grinnell, second; L. V. Snorf, Drake, third. Time—15.4s.

Second Heat—Won by H. A. Trumble, Nebraska; M. O. Penquite, Drake, second; V. M. Fairchild, Kansas State, third. Time—15.3s.

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by W. S. Parks, Drake; A. H. Easter, Nebraska, second; H. T. Meier Iowa State, third. Time—10.1s.

Second Heat—Won by L. L. Grady, Kansas; W. P. Snyder, Nebraska, second; H. L. Curry, Drake, third. Time—10.3s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by H. K. Hursley Missouri; W. S. Campbell, Nebraska, second. Time—51.5s.

Second Heat—Won by J. M. McKee, Grinnell; E. W. Wyatt, Nebraska, second. Time—50.5s.

Third Heat—Won by L. L. Caulum, Iowa State; P. C. Wyatt, Nebraska, second. Time—52s. W. W. Kosky of Missouri qualified in 51s., running in the third heat.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by M. O. Penquite, Drake; L. C. Best, Oklahoma A. and M., second; J. P. Carmen Oklahoma, third. Time—25.2s.

Second Heat—Won by W. K. Taylor, Grinnell; L. V. Snorf, Drake, second; Benjamin Taylor, Oklahoma, third. Time—24.8s.

220-YARD DASH

First heat—Won by A. H. Easter, Nebraska; S. T. McInerney, Kansas, second. Time—22.5s.

Second heat—Won by L. L. Grady, Kansas; H. H. Rosenheim, Missouri, second. Time—22.4s.

Third heat—Won by A. W. Engle, Iowa State; R. C. Davenport, Nebraska, second. Time—22.6s.

880-YARD RUN

First heat—Won by I. E. Epstein, Missouri; E. F. Thelan, Missouri, second; Norris, Chadderdon, Nebraska, third. Time—1m. 57.4s.

Second heat—Won by G. L. Johnson, Nebraska; L. E. Moody, Kansas State, second; A. H. Hinshaw, Kansas, third. Time—2m.

16-POUND SHOTPUT

Won by A. D. Howell, Oklahoma, 45ft. 7in.; T. M. Brown, Missouri, second, 44ft. 4⅝in.; R. C. Rider, Oklahoma, third, 43ft. 8⅞in.; Clifford Ashburn, Nebraska, fourth, 41ft. 11½in.; C. C. Hurd, Nebraska, and Isadore Wilmer, Missouri, tied for fifth and sixth, 41ft. 4⅜in.; L. A. Coomer, Iowa State, seventh, 41ft. 4⅛in.; C. S. Glaser, Washington, eighth, 40ft. 7½in.; G. M. Carter, Missouri, ninth, 38ft. 8⅞in.; Everett Durisch, Nebraska, tenth, 35ft. 9⅞in.

DISCUS

Won by C. S. Bickel, Washington, 133ft. 3in.; T. M. Brown, Missouri, second, 130ft. 1in.; C. C. Hurd, Nebraska, third, 122ft. 5in.; Isador Wilmer, Missouri, fourth, 120ft. 2in.; A. D. Howell, Oklahoma, fifth, 119ft. 8½in.; C. S. Graser, Washington, sixth, 119ft. ½in.; L. A. Coomer, Iowa, second, 116ft. 7in.; R. T. Churchill, Oklahoma, eighth, 116ft. 2in.; G. M. Carter, Missouri, ninth, 114ft. 3½in.; G. H. Flamank, Missouri, tenth, 112ft. ½in.

JAVELIN THROW

Won by C. S. Bickel, Washington, 172ft. ¼in.; M. T. Brown, Missouri, second, 166ft. 9in.; G. G. Briggs, Iowa State, third, 166ft. ¾in.; Donald Laird, Grinnell, fourth, 164ft. 3½in.; Bruce Drake, Oklahoma, fifth, 164ft. ¼in.; R. R. Andrews, Nebraska, sixth, 163ft. 3¾in.; Cloud, Oklahoma A. & M., seventh, 159ft. 1¾in.; Schroeder, Kansas, eighth, T. L. James, Nebraska, ninth, 158ft. 2½in.; R. T. Churchill, Oklahoma, tenth, 155ft. 6¾in.

BROAD JUMP

Won by S. T. McInerney, Kansas, 22ft. 11in.; Cyrus Spang'er, Kansas, second, 22ft. ½in.; D. H. Wallingford, Kansas, third, 21ft. 5½in.; R. R. Andrews, Nebraska, fourth, 21ft. 5in.; B. B. Potts, Nebraska, fifth, 21ft. ½in.; F. A. Nichols, Iowa State, sixth, 20ft. 11in.; Robert Poos, Washington, seventh, 20ft. 9in.; W. H. Fleming, Nebraska, eighth, 20ft. 7in.; E. D. Smith, Iowa State, ninth, 20ft. 2in.; Clifford Ingram, Grinnell, tenth, 20ft. 11in.

RAIN SPOILS OLYMPIC FIELD HOCKEY PLAY

AMSTERDAM, Hol. (AP)—Drizzling rain starting at noon Friday made play in the second day's Olympic field hockey unsatisfactory. India and Belgium, starting at 4 o'clock, found the field in bad shape, and it was so soggy by the second game at 7 o'clock that the game proceeded with difficulty. The Danes and Austrians wallowed through the mud to complete the match.

India again showed first rate control of the ball and although the combination moved along at about 50 per cent of norml on account of the condition of the field, Belgium fell by a score of 9 to 0.

The game in which Denmark defeated Austria, 3 to 1, proved a planless one.

Saturday Holland will play Germany, while France meets Spain.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Princeton 6, Dartmouth 3.
Williams 5, Dartmouth 4.
Illinois 14½, Chicago 3½.
Boston 6, Bowdoin 0.

Missouri Valley Members Will Stay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lincoln, Neb.

THE four remaining members of the Missouri Valley Conference, Grinnell College of Grinnell, Ia.; Washington University of St. Louis; Drake University of Des Moines, Ia., and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College of Stillwater, Okla., at a meeting of representatives here Friday, voted to continue the Conference as a four-school organization.

The Conference voted to hold its 1929 track and field championship meet at Washington University at a date to be fixed later. The Conference will revert to the former Missouri Valley plan and throw open the meet to all colleges and universities which observe the same scholastic requirements.

Dean M. E. McCourt of Washington was elected chairman and Dr. L. S. Ross of Drake secretary-treasurer. John Truesdale, Grinnell, was elected chairman of the coaches' organization, and Arthur E. Eilers of Washington secretary-treasurer of the latter organization.

Goslin Now Leads American Hitters

Yankees Gain in Batting Averages, While Athletics Top Club in Field

CHICAGO (AP)—Leon Goslin, Washington, is leading the field for individual batting honors in the American League. In the fifth week of play, he has an unofficial average of .408. He displaced during the week the youthful Ralph Kress, St. Louis, who had led during the last three weeks. The Browns' star's average dropped from .585 to .402, leaving him in second place.

By winning two more games, George W. Pipgras of the Yankees clung to his leadership in pitching. Pipgras has won six straight games and has yet to be defeated. His team mate, A. B. Shealy, is a close second with five victories and no defeats.

While the fifth week of play was generally a hard one on American League pitchers, most of the 10 leading batsmen slumped. C. E. Crouse of the White Sox showed the greatest gain however, among the leaders, climbing 44 points. G. H. Ruth gained 23 points and jumped among the leading 10 for the first time this season. These 10 are: Goslin, Washington, .382; S. D. Hale, Philadelphia, .380; Ruth, New York, .371; R. W. Meusel, New York, .368; Crouse, Chicago, .367; Edmund Miller, Philadelphia, .363; L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland, .354, and E. C. Rice, Washington, .352.

Proving the adage, "as goes Ruth so go the Yankees," New York further increased its lead in team batting. During the fifth week, the Yankees gained 6 percentage points, bringing them to an average of .322 or 13 points higher than the Athletics, who are second. Philadelphia went into first place in team fielding, with an average of .983, while the former leaders, the Boston Red Sox, dropped into second place.

Other leaders are: Double plays, Cleveland 38; errors, Detroit, 57; runs, New York 17; Least opponents' runs, Philadelphia 77; Stolen bases, W. G. Barrett of Chicago and G. E. McNeely St. Louis, 6 each; runs, Ruth, New York, 34.

DONALD H. CRAM IS WINNER OF SINGLES

Takes Southern Conference Championship at New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Donald H. Cram '30 of Vanderbilt University now stands supreme in the Southern Conference lawn tennis singles world by virtue of his defeat of Gus Feuer '30 of the University of Florida, on the Tulane University courts here. A strong baseline game gave the victory to the brilliant Vanderbilt player after he had discussed the strategy of Feuer in luring him to the net to take the second set. A return to his pet territory gave Cram a score of 6—2, 9—11, 6—3, 6—2 over the favorite player of the meet, defeating many star players in the various Florida East Coast tournaments. Included among Feuer's victims on the Florida courts was Vincente Banet, Cuba's No. 2 Davis Cup player. In regular tournament play, however, the steady gamel of Cram was superior to the sensational but erratic competition offered by Beuer, and the Vanderbilt youth richly deserves his honors.

The doubles finals were played on the New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club courts and the Tulane team took the honors formerly held by the Georgia Technology team of Merry and Grant when M. J. Bayon '30 paired with L. C. Chamberlain Jr. '27 defeated the strong University of Florida pair, Feuer and G. B. Yennawine '28, in three straight, but hard-fought sets. 10—8, 7—5, 6—4. It was a fitting climax to the splendid play of Bayon, the Gulf States champion singles player, and the very fine game displayed by the veteran Captain Chamberlain.

GOLFER ILLUSTRATED TROPHY

SHORT HILLS, N. J. (AP)—Women golfers from Westchester County, New York, and Fairfield County, Connecticut, retained the Golfer Illustrated Trophy by winning the annual intersectional team match of the Metropolitan district at the Baltusrol Golf Club Friday. The final point standing was: Westchester 39, New Jersey 36, Long Island 24. Westchester defeated New Jersey, 16 to 15, and outscored Long Island, 23 to 12. New Jersey's margin of victory over Long Island was 21 to 12. Rain fell during most of the play. Fifteen singles matches were played. The Nassau system of scoring was used.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	18	10	.643
Montreal	14	11	.560
Rochester	13	12	.520
Newark	13	13	.600
Buffalo	12	13	.480
Jersey City	12	14	.462
Baltimore	11	16	.407
Reading	8	12	.400

RESULTS FRIDAY

Buffalo 8, Montreal 7.
Toronto 7, Rochester 5.
Jersey City at Reading, postponed.
Newark at Baltimore, postponed.

HOLLAND TAKES LEAD

NOORDWYK, Holland (AP)—Holland took a lead over Hungary in the first match of their second round Davis Cup tie when H. Timmer of Holland won easily from Dr. Emery Takáts of Hungary, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

CORNELL FAIR IN FIELD EVENTS

Ithacans Weak on Track, However—Princeton Next, Then the I. A. A. A. A.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Having defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Pennsylvania in dual track meets, the Cornell University track squad is hopeful of defeating Princeton University in their annual meet at Princeton, Saturday, and then of entering the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America meet at Cambridge with the chance of making as good a showing as any other eastern team. Coach J. F. Moakley has developed some formidable men in the weight events, but lack of class in the runs and sprints has been a handacap and prevents the Ithacans from presenting a well-balanced team.

Cornell lacks a sprinter this year like Henry A. Russell, '26, captain of the Cornell track team and Intercollegiate 100 and 220-yard champion of that year, who is training at Ithaca for the Olympics. In recent trials George E. Heekin '30 has shown possibilities, and if he continues to develop he may be sent to Cambridge. Heeking finished second to J. Folwell Scull Jr. '28 of Pennsylvania in the dual meet last Saturday and will run both dashes at Princeton. Herbert B. Eckert '30 is the only other sprint possibility in Cornell at present.

Caruthers in Hurdles

In the hurdle races Cornell's hopes center on Elmo Caruthers Jr. '28, a first-rate high hurdler, who has also improved this year in the low hurdles. Caruthers placed fourth in the low hurdles at the Intercollegiates last year, and has been showing fine form in both events this spring. He won both in the Pennsylvania meet. R. H. Spelman '28, captain of the team and a crack low hurdler, is out of competition through mishaps. W. C. Heasley '30 and F. W. Wells '29 are supporting Caruthers.

In the 440, 880 and the mile run Cornell is represented largely by sophomores and their youth and inexperience makes it unlikely that any of them can win in fast competition. C. E. Treman '30 in the quarter mile, and F. G. Dulaff '30 and A. H. Orthmann '29 in the half mile are the best of the Cornell entries. Treman turned in a good performance against M. I. T. but was shut out in the Penn meet. Cornellians doubt if any of these men are fast enough to win in the title meet.

In the mile run Moakley has two promising sophomores, R. C. Eidridge '30 and J. R. McKaig '30, and an experienced runner in E. J. Brumder '29. The youngsters are faster than Brumder, but they lack experience and against seasoned runners are at a disadvantage. They will run at Princeton and one of them is likely to be entered at Cambridge.

Benson Is Star

In the two-mile run Cornell has a star in Horace H. Benson '29, who is running in his best form this season. He is regarded as a probable point winner at Cambridge and a first-place winner at Princeton. S. R. Levering '30 and J. D. Pond '28 are in support.

It is in the weight events in which the Red and White should make its strongest showing at Princeton and also in the championship meet. Among the more recent conspicuous performances was a javelin throw by W. L. Worden '29 of a little better than 190 feet. This is the best throw ever made at Ithaca, and considering the fact that it was made against the wind it has an unusual performance. Worden is also a good hammer thrower, but he is likely to give most of his attention to the javelin event.

Norwood G. Wright '28 leads the hammer throwers. He has been averaging better than 150 feet for weeks. H. N. Cohen '28 is bettering 145 feet and Worden has been getting better than 140 feet. With warmer weather in prospect, these men are expected to better their marks. The Ithacans are well equipped in the shotput. J. F. Anderson '29 and T. H. Levy '30 have been bettering 46 feet and it is hoped that one of them will reach 47. J. S. Wickham '30 is doing around 45 feet. The outstanding performer in the discus throw, Anderson, is nearing 140 feet. Besides Worden, Cornell will be represented in the javelin throw by H. W. Crawford '29.

Among the pole vaulters J. N. Williams '28, whose best mark is 12ft. 7in., is leading, with Joseph Berry '28 and R. W. Pitman '28 next at 12ft. F. T. Rhodes '28, with an indoor mark of 22ft. 10in., but whose best mark outdoors is 21ft. 10in., is the only running head jumper of promise. The leading high jumpers, Wickham, R. J. Wilkes '28 and E. F. Keet '29, have been averaging a little under 6 feet.

Leaders Retain Their Positions

Grantham Still Leads Hitters and Blake Remains in Pitching Leadership

NEW YORK (AP)—National League leaders in batting and pitching retained their laurels through another week, according to averages issued today. George F. Grantham of Pittsburgh remained in the lead of the batters with a mark of .423, while J. F. Blake of Chicago topped the pitching field with four victories and no defeats, in tabulations which included games of Wednesday.

Although the Pirates fell off a bit in team batting, they remained 24 points better than the Cardinals, their nearest rivals. The Pittsburgh Club is hitting for .314. Chicago leads in team fielding with .974 against .970 for the second-place Reds of Cincinnati.

Although Grantham is topped by four players in the individual batting table, two pitchers and two "irregulars," his mark of .423 is much the best over the 27 game route. The Pirates' first baseman has to his credit 41 hits, 28 singles, eight doubles, two triples and three home runs.

Other leading regular batters are: M. F. Callaghan, Cincinnati, .418; Rogers Hornsby, Boston, .382; P. G. Waner, Pittsburgh, .380; Walter Roettger, St. Louis, .375; E. V. Purdy, Cincinnati, .364; T. L. Douthit, St. Louis, .363; W. H. Terry, New York, .361; R. A. Holm, St. Louis, 356; F. C. Lindstrom, New York, and A. A. High, St. Louis, .352 each.

D. L. Bissonette remained in the lead in home runs with six, although he failed to add to his total through the week. L. R. Wilson of Chicago crept up to winin one of the Brooklyn star.

Douthit led in base hits with 49. H J. Traynor of Pittsburgh in doubles with 12, and J. L. Waner of Pittsburgh in triples with 6. Douthit also set the pace in runs scored, at 27, which F. F. Frisch, a fellow Cardinal, led in stolen bases with nine and in batting in runs with 27.

Blake is one of four pitchers yet undefeated in the National League. C. F. Rhem of St. Louis and C. P. Hill of Pittsburgh have won three games each without a reverse, and Arthur Delaney of Boston has two victories and no defeats. Of the boxmen who have participated in a greater number of games, P. L. Jones of Chicago and W. W. Clark of Brooklyn top the field. Each has won four and lost one, followed by C. F. Lucas of Cincinnati with six and two.

BORAH WILL BE AT BEST

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Fortified by the assurance that Charles E. Borah '29, sprinter, will be at his best, the University of Southern California's quota of Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America performers, nine in number, will leave Saturday night for Cambridge, Mass., scene of the track and field championships May 25 and 26. The men chosen by Dean B. Cromwell, Trojan cinderpath coach, to make the eastern jaunt are Captain Lee S. Barnes '28, pole vaulter; Borah and Weldon Draper, sprinters; James Payne, C. F. Reynolds, Charles L. Webber '29, Hart Miller and A. G. Graham '29, hurdlers, and J. T. Hill '29, broad jumper.

FOSTER BREAKS WORLD MARK

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Wesley L. Foster of Wenatchee, Wash., broke the world's record for 175 yards in 16.6s. here Friday afternoon. The former record, held by Charles W. Paddock was 17.4s. Foster's record was made in the dual track meet here Friday afternoon between State College of Washington and the University of Oregon. Running the 220-yard dash for Washington State, he was clocked at the 175-yard mark. Getting off to a perfect start, he led the field easily all the way to the finish.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Union 5, Amherst 0.
Vermont 3, Northeastern 0.
New Hampshire 6, Colby 4.
Illinois 5, Notre Dame 3.
Michigan 6, Northwestern 2.
Carleton 7, Coe 4.
Ohio State 11, Minnesota 0.
Illinois N. S. 7, Charleston T. S. 5.
Kansas State 11, Oklahoma 9.
Missouri 3, Iowa State 1.

NEW YALE COURSE RECORD

NEW HAVEN—A new nine-hole record was set at the Yale University golf course when Frank T. Fisher '28, of Warren, Pa., in a special match with F. Behrens Ryan Jr. '28, for a place on the Yale team, made the first nine holes of the course in 31. Par on the nine is 34.

THROWS JAVELIN 193FT. 2IN.

SANFORD, Me.—Arthur Sager, instructor and athletic director at Sanford High School, threw the javelin 193ft. 2in. at Goodall Park Friday in a workout preliminary to trying out for United States Olympic team.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Carroll 72½, Beloit 58½.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Yale 7, Dartmouth 6.

Colleges and Universities Invited to Enter Players

Intercollegiate Team and Individual Singles and Doubles Championship Tournament Scheduled for Merion Cricket Club, Week of June 25

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Entry blanks have just been sent out by the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the forty-third annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association which will be held on the Merion Cricket Club courts, Haverford, Pa., beginning June 25, 1928.

Entries are limited to members of colleges which are members of the association, but an invitation is extended to every college and university in the United States to join the association and enter contestants, as the winners are to be known as the singles nd doubles championships of the entire country. The entrance fee is $5 for each team which covers both the singles and doubles event and entries should be sent to Edward B. Moss, executive secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York City, to reach there before 1 p. m., June 21.

In conjunction with the championships the Merion Cricket Club will hold a tournament beginning June 26 for all players who have been eliminated in the first round of the championships.

The 1927 singles championship was won by Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of University of Texas, who defeated Benjamin F. Gorchakoff of Occidental College, in the final round, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. The doubles championship was won by John W. Van Ryn and Kenneth Appel of Princeton University, who defeated Gorchakoff and Norval M. Craig of Occidental College in the final round, 6—3, 7—6, 5—7, 6—4.

One hundred players representing 38 colleges and universities participated in the singles event, and 40 teams representing 29 colleges and universities competed in the doubles.

Each team can be composed of not more than four single players and two doubles teams. The draw is to be made in such a way that no two men from the same university or college shall meet before the second round, or the thrid round, if possible. In order to win permanent possession of the intercollegiate trophy a college must win 7 points, on the following basis: 1 point for the college or university whose representative wins the singles; 1 point for the college or university whose representative wins the doubles; ½ point for the college or university whose representative is runner up in singles.

A man is eligible to compete in the tournament as a representative of a college or university who has attended that college or university for more than one year. He is eligible to represent a college or university if he has been eligible during the playing season and provided he has attended that college or university during the playing season.

A man is eligible if he attends an institution which is considered an undergraduate institution by the executive committee of the National Intercollegiate Association. He is only eligible as an undergraduate, except that he may play in the intercollegiate tournament the summer after graduation. A graduate of one college cannot represent another, even though he becomes an undergraduate at another college. He can be eligible for three years only and the executive committee is empowered to decide any question of eligibility that may arise.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Break in Stocks—Federal Reserve Rate Raised—Business Spotty

Under the spotlights of four European capitals, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, the contest between the forces for and against speculation has been attracting world-wide attention this week.

In financial circles abroad it is evidently considered to be a struggle between Wall street and the Federal Reserve Board. A dispatch from Paris says: "People in this market familiar with international finance are convinced that the Federal Reserve is determined to restrict New York stock speculation, and it is thought that it will succeed in its purpose with the aid of the gold withdrawals from New York by the Bank of France." It is said to be the purpose of the French bank also to curb speculation on the Paris Bourse.

While the interdependence of markets the world over is acknowledged, the belief at London is that its market will not be affected noticeably by the rise in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Berlin expected the advance in the bank rate a week earlier, and some surprise was expressed there that it was not effected at that time.

The Boersen Zeitung comments on the "enormous resisting power of American speculation," and bankers in that city are said to regard the large loans made by the United States to foreign countries as indicative of an excess of capital that must permanently influence American security prices toward higher levels.

It has been a question, both here and abroad, whether the speculative tendencies which have been nourished on an abundance of money can or cannot be subjected to corrective processes by action of the Federal Reserve Board. The behavior of the New York stock market this week probably answered the question for many.

A Test for Values and Prices

The minus sign reasserted itself in the "net change" columns of the New York stock tables this week. Monday opened the week's market with aggressive buying. Copper, airplane and specialties were in the limelight and several spectacular advances were made. Even after heavy profit-taking in the afternoon, the list showed a considerable gain over last week's prices. Several more upswings were recorded Tuesday by leading stocks.

With Wednesday, however, came a break in the trend. The airplane stocks, which had been features of the rise, led the decline, while in all sections of the list selling pressure was keenly felt. The market opened easier Thursday, but showed an inclination toward recovery.

A substantial increase in brokers' loans, together with the raising of the New York federal reserve rediscount rate to 4½ per cent, had a depressing effect upon Friday's trading. Prices fell off sharply. Here and there were to be seen evidences of resistance, but the market as a whole received a definite setback.

The large volume of trading again necessitated the suspension of trading the last half-day session of the week. In addition to making Saturday a holiday, the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has decided to close the market at 2 o'clock every afternoon except Saturday. This decision to lessen by one hour the time for trading will be in effect until further notice, it was announced late yesterday afternoon.

Spottiness Continues in Trade

Business generally continues to be spotty. It is reported that trade conditions are best in the southwest and the Pacific northwest, and in the centers of automobile manufacture.

Steel industry operations are holding up well in the Chicago and Pittsburgh districts, where, among the independent producers, unfilled orders are declining less rapidly than is usual at this season of the year.

A marked stimulation in the retailing of automobiles is reported as a result of good weather. It is expected that, with factories still maintaining a high rate of output, the month of May will see only a slight retarding of operations in this industry.

Employment in the manufacture of miscellaneous lines shows a decrease for April.

In parts of the South and along the Atlantic seaboard, the prolongation of cool weather has resulted in a slowing up of trade. Cotton consumption in April is reported to be 15 per cent less than that of April a year ago. Trading in textiles has been less active this week than for some time.

Building permits issued in 570 leading cities show a decline in valuation of 13 per cent for April, as compared with the like month a year ago.

[illegible] Volume and Commodities

Measured by the value of checks passing through banks for payment, the dollar volume of business during the week ended May 12 was smaller than in the preceding week but greater than in the like week a year ago. Wholesale prices were generally lower than in the preceding week, but almost 8 per cent higher than a year ago, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce.

Car loadings in the week ended May 5 declined in volume as compared with those of a year ago, but were in excess of those of the preceding week. Bank clearings in the United States increased this week by 8.1 per cent over those of last week and were 29.4 per cent greater than those of the similar week last year.

Grain exports as reported this week were larger than a week ago. Wheat prices receded, influenced by improved crop conditions and rain. Trading in rubber futures was irregular and in moderate volume. Commodities generally have been somewhat irregular.

The bond market, as well as the New York Curb and the market for unlisted securities, was affected by tighter money conditions. Easier prices prevailed for bonds and trading was hesitant.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by J. H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev.
May	21.20	21.27	21.11	21.11	21.17
July	20.97	21.07	20.86	20.87	20.93
Oct.	21.04	21.12	20.92	20.95	21.00
Dec.	20.90	21.00	20.77	20.81	21.00
Jan.	20.81	20.94	20.75	20.75	20.77
Mar.	20.85	20.88	20.72	20.73	20.77

Spots 21.60, down 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	20.80	20.93	20.75	20.75	20.77
July	20.75	20.82	20.64	20.68	20.72
Oct.	20.59	20.68	20.47	20.51	20.56

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	21.02	21.02	20.89	20.89	20.83
July	20.83	20.88	20.72	20.76	20.78
Oct	20.70	20.74	20.55	20.60	20.61

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	11.11	11.19	11.11	11.17	11.28
July	11.07	11.15	11.07	11.14	11.25
Oct	10.98	11.05	10.98	11.03	11.15
Dec	10.90	10.94	10.90	10.94	11.07
Jan	10.91	10.97	10.91	11.95	11.07
March	10.91	10.96	10.91	11.95	11.07

Spots 11.62, down 9 points. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 2000.

Stock Exchange Holiday

Business was again suspended on the New York Stock Exchange for the Saturday session in order to permit brokerage houses to clear away accumulated business. Other leading markets also were closed. It was also decided to hold no session next Saturday, May 26.

The governing committee announced that until further notice the exchange will close every day at 2 p. m. except Saturday.

DULL BUSINESS IS REPORTED IN TEXTILE MARKET

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 19—Sateens and a few of the 36-inch constructions were the only goods in which buyers showed interest this week in the local cloth market. The sales total ran no higher than 25,000 pieces. Mill officials described the week as the quietest within their recollection.

Trading in sateens was on the price basis of 11 cents for the 4:37s., and 10 cents for the 4:70s. Broadcloths sold on the basis of from 16½ to 16¾ cents for the 37-in., 128 by 68s.

The best sellers, but even at that in small volume only, were the 48x44s., 7:75s., in 36-inch goods. The price for them was 6 cents. Small sales were made in 38½-in., 60x48s., 6:25s. at 7¼c; 27-in., 64x60s., 7:60s at 6c and 44-in., 48 square, 6:70s., at 7½c.

Light demand by the curtain trade resulted in sales of 57-in., 48 square, 4:90s., at 11½c, and a few 31-in., 64x70 threeleaf twills, at 9½c.

Interest has been shown to some extent in lawns, it is reported, by the fine goods mills.

Prices are firm. Only a few changes in quotations are noted from those prevailing a week ago.

Today's prices on standard constructions are: 38½-in., 64x60s., 8¼c; 39-in., 56x44s., 6¾c; 27-in., 64x60s., 6c; 27-in., 56x52s., 5¾c; 25-in., 56x44s., 4½c.

RATIO OF BROKERS' LOANS TO MARKET VALUES COMPARED

NEW YORK, May 19—The market value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange May 1 amounted to $54,818,925,860. Stock Exchange brokers' loans on that date totaled $4,907,782,599, the high point.

On May 1, brokers' loans were 8.95 per cent of the market value of all stocks listed, compared with 8.86 per cent on April 1 and 8.91 per cent on Jan. 1.

The last official figure for the market value of the total of both stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange is as of March 1, amounting to $84,691,143,439. Brokers' loans on that date were 5.10 per cent of the total value of stocks and bonds, compared with 5.17 per cent on Feb. 1 and 5.11 per cent on Jan. 1. It is understood the market value of stocks and bonds together on May 1 amounted to something over $100,000,000,000. Brokers' loans May 1 were 4.90 per cent of that figure.

STEADY TREND IN COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The cotton market opened steady today at an advance of 3 to 9 points and sold about 10 to 13 points net higher in the first hour on relatively steady Liverpool cables and reports of unsettled weather in the South, with further rains in some central and western belt sections.

July sold up to 21.05, and October to 21.11 on covering. New Orleans and local buying, but trading was not particularly active and demand was supplied by week-end realizing.

Private cables said liquidation and hedge selling in Liverpool had been taken by a fair amount of trade calling and covering, and also reported improved cloth inquiry chiefly from China.

The amount of cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance at the end of the week was estimated at 83,000 bales, compared with 102,000 last year.

BANK TO AID FALL RIVER INDUSTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 19—A merger of the B. M. C. Durfee Trust Company with the Metacomet and Massasoit-Pocasset National Banks has been voted, the new institution to be known as the B. M. C. Durfee Trust Company and having a capital of $1,200,000 with surplus and undivided profits of approximately the same amount.

The merger was sponsored by Homer Loring and a group of Boston financiers in connection with local bankers, the Boston group buying 4000 shares of the stock of the Trust Company and putting $1,000,000 into the deal.

The aim of the bank consolidation is to revive the local textile industry and business in general, and afford capital for new industries. Final meetings of the banks will be held May 28. It is expected that the gathering of mill data preparatory to taking action in their behalf will require six months.

CAPITALIZATION OF SHAWMUT ASSOCIATION

The Shawmut Association, to be organized under Massachusetts laws, will be capitalized for 1,000,000 no-par common shares, of which there will be presently issued 400,000 shares.

Of this total 300,000 shares are to be reserved for subscription to shareholders of National Shawmut Bank of record May 21, 1928, at $50 a share in the ratio of two shares of the Shawmut Association for each share of Shawmut Bank. Of the remainder, 20,000 shares will be subscribed for by the management of the bank at $51.50 a share and the balance of 80,000 shares will be offered at $52.50 to customers and friends of the bank.

Subscriptions close June 5. In the case of stockholders $20 a share will be payable June 11, and the balance subject to call.

DIVIDENDS

Quaker Oats Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, payable July 16 to stock of record July 2, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 1. Continuance of a $4 basis on the common is in effect an increase in the annual rate to $5, since a 2 per cent stock dividend was paid April 20.

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22.

National Transit Company declared a special dividend of $7 and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Boston Elevated Street Railway has declared the usual semi-annual dividend rentals of $4 a share on the first preferred, $3.50 a share on the preferred and a quarterly dividend rental of $1.50 a share on the common, payable July 2 to stock of record June 9.

Beechnut Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable July 10 to stock of record June 25.

COMPARISON OF VALUATIONS ON EARNING POWER

Wide Variation Shown in Percentage of Profit to Stock Market Prices

An interesting table has been compiled by Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, showing in particular the percentage of 1927 earnings to the market price of some 150 leading corporations. Comparison of net earnings a share for the three years 1925 to 1927 inclusive is also given, together with the dividend rate.

The computation is made as of May 14, the day on which the industrial averages made a new high for all time. It is to be noted that there is a wide variation in the percentage to market price, due to varying factors such as the inclusion or exclusion of depreciation and depletion, sinking fund requirements, earnings of constituent companies, extraordinary charges, etc.

Then again, the percentage may be particularly low in instances where the 1927 earnings were not so good but the outlook for 1928 is much better, or where new money has been taken into the business in recent months but has not yet become a factor in earnings. The accompanying table, however, gives a fairly accurate picture of just how the stock market places a valuation on the earning power of the foremost industrial, utility and railroad companies in the country.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Cotton: Lower; improved weather outlook.

Sugar: Declined; Cuban selling.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling and francs unchanged; yen higher.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; dry weather Canada.

Corn: Firm; heavy rains Argentina.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady.

Dividend		Earnings per share based on common stock outstanding at end of each year 1927	1926	1925	Mkt. Price May 14, '28	Percentage of 1927 Earn'gs to Current Mkt. Price
$2.00	Air Reduction	$10.33	$10.87	$10.00	‡74	4.7%
6.00	Allied Chemical	10.02	9.79	8.18	167	6.1
6.00	Allis-Chalmers	10.02	9.39	8.78	125	8.2
	Am Agr Chem 6% pf	deficit	3.60	7.19	67	
2.00	American Can	4.11	†4.39	32.75	94	4.7
6.00	American Car & Foundry	4.16	6.67	6.77	105	4.0
2.00	American Ice	†2.92	17.10	21.74	40	7.3
2.00	American International Corp	4.11	3.63	10.45	103	4.0
	American Linseed	5.75	nil	1.73	97	5.9
		After full pfd. div. requirements in 1927				
8.00	American Locomotive	4.80	7.45	deficit	108	4.4
1.00	American Power & Light	4.66	4.62	4.28	94	5.0
8.00	American Smelt & Refining	19.64	23.38	19.17	198	9.9
3.00	American Steel Foundries	3.74	4.40	4.38	63	5.9
	American Sugar	0.97	7.08	3.37	73	1.3
9.00	American Tel & Tel	11.68	10.99	11.65	197	5.8
	American Woolen pf	1.20	deficit	1.89	54	2.2
3.00	Anaconda	3.37	4.74	5.85	73	4.6
10.00	Atchison R R	18.75	23.42	17.19	195	9.6
*7.00	Atlantic Coast Line R R	†11.95	24.07	26.93	188	6.4
4.00	Atlantic Refining	1.83	11.24	11.53	131	1.4
7.00	Baldwin Locomotive	5.21	22.41	deficit	261	2.0
6.00	Baltimore & Ohio	†9.42	17.20	12.14	116	8.1
	Bethlehem Steel	5.02	7.48	5.30	62	8.1
8.00	Brooklyn Edison	11.15	12.13	10.01	262	4.4
4.00	Brooklyn Manhattan	6.30	5.52	4.65	73	8.6
	Byers A M	4.27	6.94	4.82	104	4.1
6.00	Calumet & Arizona	5.80	5.60	1.65	108	5.4
		After depreciation but before depletion				
2.00	Calumet & Hecla	1.96	2.46	2.05	24	8.2
		Before depreciation and depletion				
10.00	Canadian Pacific R. R.	12.08	14.12	12.53	219	5.5
6.00	J. I. Case Threshing	23.67	21.00	15.30	297	8.7
4.00	Cerro de Pasco	3.26	4.06	5.36	70	4.7
10.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	21.19	24.75	21.32	202	11.9
6.00	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	12.08	10.67	4.56	120	10.1
2.50	Chile Copper	2.51	2.65	2.72	43	5.8
3.00	Chrysler	6.54	4.77	5.67	81	8.1
5.00	Cluett Peabody	8.93	5.58	7.65	96	9.3
		After preferred sinking fund				
5.00	Coca Cola	†9.16	16.50	14.47	176	5.2
4.00	Collins & Aikman	....	6.18	7.08	76	8.1
	Colorado Fuel	7.10	7.60	4.65	74	9.6
5.00	Columbia Gas & Elec	5.28	6.92	5.30	115	4.6
8.00	Commercial Solvents	†9.24	15.32	13.82	171	5.4
		1925-26 based on "B" stock				
*2.50	Commonwealth Power	4.36	4.13	2.73	87	5.0
5.00	Consolidated Gas	8.79	9.43	8.15	167	5.3
5.00	Continental Can	7.54	6.72	10.81	110	6.8
*2.00	Corn Products	3.50	3.88	2.16	81	4.3
		Not including securities sold				
9.00	Delaware & Hudson	5.95	19.27	11.55	205	2.9
	Dodge Bros "A"	1.52	6.42	4.04	18	8.4
		1925. 8 months only				
7.00	Dodge Bros. pfd	11.34	25.40	16.17	69	16.5
*10.00	Dupont	15.45	13.98	14.97	395	3.9
1.00	Electric Power & Light	2.09	1.45	1.01	45	4.6
5.00	Endicott Johnson	8.68	7.03	8.48	83	10.4
	Erie R. R.	0.63	6.71	[illegible].71	61	1.0
*3.00	Fleischman	4.30	4.08	3.10	73	5.8
4.00	Fox Film "A"	6.23	6.25	1.87	89	7.0
		On Combined A and B Stocks				
4.00	Freeport Texas	5.24	2.48	1.03	74	7.1
		Fiscal year ended 11/30				
	General Asphalt	4.74	8.12	5.79	91	5.2
*4.00	General Electric	6.41	†6.14	20.47	169	3.8
*5.00	General Motors	†12.99	19.36	19.15	204	6.4
*5.00	General Railway Signal	7.78	11.61	5.06	91	8.5
5.00	Gillette Safety Razor	7.29	6.66	6.04	110	6.6
3.00	Gold Dust	6.20	3.01	3.73	91	6.8
4.00	Goodrich	15.44	1.67	22.01	89	17.4
		Before contingencies				
	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	9.02	3.78	18.48	53	17.0
5.00	Great Northern R. R. pfd	9.24	10.42	8.61	109	8.5
	Greene Cananea	1.16	1.17	1.18	130	0.9
	Houston Oil	7.57	6.77	3.24	148	5.1
5.00	Hudson Motor	9.05	3.66	16.07	92	9.8
1.40	Hupp Motor	2.70	3.49	4.16	57	4.7
7.00	Illinois Central	8.17	12.06	12.86	146	5.6
*2.50	Inland Steel	5.16	5.49	3.53	58	8.9
4.00	International Cement	6.52	7.04	7.73	73	8.9
		Before pfd. sinking fund				
2.00	International Comb. Eng.	2.61	2.67	1.55	64	4.8
6.00	International Harvester	17.52	18.12	14.82	256	6.8
2.00	International Nickel	3.30	3.00	2.29	93	3.5
		1925 9 months only				
2.40	International Paper	2.00	2.15	1.90	84	2.4
		Before income tax				
	Interborough Rapid Tran.	8.43	9.79	3.28	55	15.3
		Before excess maintenance				
6.00	International Tel. & Tel.	11.07	12.13	11.90	184	6.4
	Kansas City Southern R. R.	3.53	4.81	4.25	69	5.1
5.00	Kennecott	6.23	5.80	5.34	92	6.8
		Before depletion				
1.20	Kresge	3.76	†3.36	31.72	74	5.1
3.50	Lehigh Valley RR	3.52	8.27	6.64	108	3.3
3.60	Liquid Carbonic	†5.90	†11.96	27.47	73	8.1
6.00	Mack Trucks	6.60	10.81	13.62	88	7.5
[illegible]	Magma Copper	2.02	2.96	2.34	51	4.0
	Marland Oil	deficit	5.05	8.11	40	
		$10,001,930 deficit in 1927				
6.00	Mathieson Alkali	11.27	10.27	8.76	127	8.9
		Before preferred sinking fund				
	Missouri Pacific R. R.	0.98	6.09	4.89	65	1.5
5.00	Montana Power	6.58	6.59	5.40	173	3.8
*4.00	Montgomery Ward	10.25	6.25	8.40	154	6.7
		Before sinking fund in 1925				
	Mullins Mfg	5.12	1.83	2.10	84	6.1
*4.00	Nash	8.30	†8.50	55.70	92	9.0
6.00	National Biscuit	7.11	6.32	5.79	168	4.2
3.00	National Cash Register	4.70	4.51	4.05	59	8.0
3.00	National Dairy Prod	†6.82	8.80	4.22	86	7.9
	National Distillers	nil	nil	0.94	42	
1.50	Nevada Consolidated	1.37	1.87	1.35	24	5.7
8.00	New York Central	13.90	14.52	12.69	188	7.4
6.00	N Y Chicago & St Louis	15.41	21.47	16.08	146	10.6
	New Haven	6.11	5.63	5.29	62	9.9
		Dividend paid April 10, 1928, $1				
8.00	Norfolk & Western	21.23	25.71	18.65	194	10.9
	Norfolk American Co	3.86	3.12	3.16	77	5.0
5.00	Northern Pacific	7.47	8.47	7.23	104	7.2
*3.00	Packard Motor	3.91	5.27	4.84	74	5.3
8.00	Paramount Fam Lasky	12.85	8.65	13.67	129	10.0
		Before sinking fund				
0.80	Park Utah	0.74	0.72	0.92	15	4.9
		Before depletion				
3.50	Pennsylvania R R	6.83	6.77	6.23	67	10.2
*6.00	Pere Marquette	13.31	14.47	11.67	142	9.4
1.50	Phillips Petroleum	2.05	8.89	5.12	42	5.9
5.00	Postum	7.93	8.08	5.73	124	6.4
		Including earnings of constituent cos.				
4.00	Pullman Inc	....	†7.17	12.07	93	
	Punta Alegre	0.76	0.11	2.61	30	2.5
	Radio Corp	6.15	3.56	2.34	204	3.0
*4.00	Reading	7.64	11.24	10.25	116	6.6
*0.80	Reo	2.36	1.51	2.71	27	
		Yr ended Aug 31, '25—other yrs Dec 31				
4.00	Republic Iron & Steel	4.22	11.05	6.68	61	8.7
7.00	St Louis & San Francisco	10.76	14.17	14.89	120	9.0
	Seaboard Air Line	nil	4.71	4.39	19	
2.50	Sears Roebuck	5.95	†5.22	20.87	104	5.7
2.00	Shattuck Co	5.29	4.38	4.03	105	5.1
	Sinclair Oil	0.89	3.60	1.01	29	3.1
2.00	So Porto Rico Sugar	†4.01	10.54	14.79	43	9.3
6.00	Southern Pacific	9.07	10.42	9.57	127	7.1
8.00	Southern Railway	14.40	17.16	16.31	161	8.9
*2.50	Standard Oil of Calif	3.19	4.38	3.46	62	5.1
*1.00	Standard Oil of N J	1.52	5.01	4.72	46	3.3
1.60	Standard Oil of N Y	0.63	1.95	3.63	39	1.7
6.00	Stewart-Warner	8.67	8.42	12.47	97	8.9
5.00	Studebaker	6.09	6.67	8.55	67	9.1
3.00	Texas Corp	2.76	5.48	6.02	65	4.2
4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	4.76	3.69	8.96	71	6.7
	Texas & Pacific R. R.	7.55	7.08	6.77	138	5.5
		After allowing on certain bonds in 1925 and 1926				
*4.00	Timken Roller Bearing	8.51	8.21	6.73	128	6.6
		Not deducting extraordinary charges in 1925-26				
6.00	Union Carbon & Carbide	9.52	9.08	7.52	157	6.1
10.00	Union Pacific R. R.	16.05	16.65	15.40	203	7.9
4.00	United Fruit	7.81	†7.80	22.55	143	5.5
10.00	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	21.11	35.08	33.90	265	8.0
5.00	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	7.25	2.32	6.74	118	6.1
	U. S. Leather "A"	5.78	nil	nil	67	8.6
		Participating "A" stock				
7.00	U. S. Steel	†8.80	17.99	12.86	148	5.9
*3.00	Vanadium	4.97	5.50	4.39	87	5.7
4.00	Victor Talking Machine	8.93	10.16	nil	101	8.9
		Deficit in 1925 after extraordinary charges				
2.00	Warner Quinlan	†3.00	3.58	2.44	33	9.1
	Wabash	1.78	5.96	5.76	95	1.9
*4.00	Warren Bros	8.48	5.78	3.11	180	4.7
8.00	Western Union	15.06	15.24	16.22	163	9.2
2.00	Westinghouse Air Brake	†3.68	13.28	8.78	51	7.2
	Willys Overland	2.04	0.23	4.36	25	8.2
5.00	Woolworth	9.06	10.85	9.46	193	4.7
2.00	Wright Aero	3.74	2.80	2.85	197	1.9
5.00	Youngstown Sheet & Tube	6.11	14.33	12.38	90	6.8

*Also extras.

†Large decrease in earnings due to increase in outstanding shares of common stock.

‡Stock increased 3 for 1 since close of year.

GUARANTY TRUST

NEW YORK, May 19—Stockholders of Guaranty Trust Company voted to increase capital to $40,000,000 from $30,000,000 by issue of 100,000 additional shares at $300 a share. From the proceeds of the issue, surplus will be increased by $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. New stock is to be issued June 18 to stock of record May 18.

UTAH WOOL CLIP

SALT LAKE CITY, May 19—Utah's wool clip this spring, estimated by the secretary of Utah Wool Growers' Association at 22,000,000 pounds, compared with slightly more than 18,000,000 last year, is the best in 10 years, both as to quality and average weight a fleece. Shearing is about over, and shipments to eastern warehouses are under way.

LIQUIDATION CONTINUES IN WHEAT MARKET

Favorable Outlook for Crops Seen—Small World Shipments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 19—The week has witnessed further declines in wheat prices, with scattered liquidation carrying prices down to about 25c below the recent top. Outside buying was curtailed, as longs had been hard hit by the drastic declines of the last two weeks, and the market appeared to have little reserve buying force.

Crop developments were favorable with some rain in the northwest and copious rains over the winter wheat belt. The latter section has now ample moisture under ordinary conditions to mature the crop and the splendid outlook in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma bids fair to offset to a considerable extent the losses east of the Mississippi.

Smaller Shipments

Foreign markets did not decline as much as Chicago and the Chicago-Liverpool difference is now much more normal than three weeks ago, although prices are still not on a shipping difference. Small world's shipments have tended to tighten foreign markets recently to some extent. Argentine shipments of both wheat and corn have bene cut by the labor difficulties at Rosario. Russia is still out of the export field and neither India nor the Black Sea countries shipped any wheat during the week. North American clearances were 6,991,000 bushels, being much smaller than a year ago.

The export demand improved on the setbacks, and quite liberal sales of Canadian wheat were made on the declines. The demand for Durums was also fair, that being about the only domestic wheat for which there is any demand. Around 2,000,000 bushels Duluth wheat was brought to Chicago, and most of it was sold to store and delivered on May contracts. This caused a little pressure on the May at times, that month going to a little bigger discount under the July, while the September was firm relative to the July.

The general opinion appears to be that prices have had a sufficient decline for the time being, or until there is some definite assurance as to what the spring wheat crops in this country and Canada will be.

Corn Prices Advance

Corn was under pressure early in the week, but scored a fair advance later. Commission house absorption was better on the decline, and short covering also was a factor. The cash corn situation is strong with a continuing good demand while shipments from primary points are much larger than the receipts, indicating a broad general consumptive demand. Receipts have dropped to small proportions.

The foreign demand is just about nonexistent for corn, but Europe is getting much smaller quantities of corn than a year ago both from Argentina and from the Black Sea shippers. This may eventually turn a demand to this country, although it would now appear that we have no great amount for export if the domestic consumption is as great as usual between now and new crop.

Liquidation in oats followed that in other grains. However, the May was relatively firm most of the week and the cash situation is tight. Reports on the crop are conflicting with many indicating a rather thin stand.

Rye was weak at times, but held much firmer than wheat, and the export demand continues broad enough to be a sustaining factor in the market.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The near-term future of the market does not lend itself to analysis. The situation is covered by the statement that the risks are large and that ultimately a large part of the huge speculative following that the market has attracted will be disillusioned. This will provide attractive buying opportunities.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Though evidently loath to do so from international consideration, the New York Federal Reserve Bank has finally increased its rediscount rate to 4½ per cent. There is one school of thought that holds that the increase in rediscount rates was simply one more unfavorable development, and now that this is out of the way the market can go ahead as usual. While its effects may not be immediate, we do not hold to this view. The great driving force behind this market has been the fact that for the last four years not only could money be borrowed at a lower rate than the yield on stocks, but that there was a plethora of funds; that these were literally forced on the market as the only available outlet for their profitable use.

With the increase in the discount rate this is no longer the case. Bear in mind the fact that this is the highest rediscount rate that has obtained for four years past. That there will continue a large investment demand, and that there will be plenty of credit available for commercial transactions, is quite true, but the urge to speculation will be measurably reduced. Most important will be its effect as denoting that, in the judgment of the highest banking authorities, the point has been reached where some check must be put upon speculative excesses.

Elmer H Bright & Co., Boston: Purchasing substantial securities which yield reasonable returns is a quite different proposition from blindly buying something on so-called tips in the hope of selling to someone else a few hours later at a higher price. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that the former is the more intelligent procedure and certainly more likely to result in persistent profits over any extended period of time.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The tightening of money, which is steadily proceeding, must eventually halt speculation, and the public would do well to heed the signals and make the most careful study of their investments.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The increase in rediscount rates is a reluctant recognition that money is high and scarce and getting higher and scarcer every week in which the stock market calls for an additional hundred million dollars to finance—not increased values—but increased quotations. Only one condition could make possible the continuation of this trend, and that is the existence of a definite factor which would tremendously increase the available supply of funds. This, we are unable to find, and therefore the inescapable conclusion is that there must and will be such a decline in market quotations as to supply the banks in liquid form with the last several hundred million dollars which the public has put into stocks.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

	1928	1927
April gross	$1,035,571	$1,075,162
Net aft txs	501,156	536,207
Surp aft chgs	165,713	200,799
Four months' gross	4,205,000	4,258,005
Net aft txs	2,054,122	2,108,193
Surp aft chgs	711,651	765,828

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, May 19—The Reichsbank condensed statement, in reichmarks follows (000 omitted):

	This wk	Last wk
Silver and coin	82,000	66,900
Gold reserves	2,040,800	1,920,000
Of which in foreign banks	85,600	85,600
Bill of ex&checks	1,985,000	2,248,600
Other assets	566,400	527,800
Reichbk circu	3,987,100	3,996,500
Bank rate	7%	7%

American Telephone
RIGHTS
Bought and Sold
on Commission
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1865
BOSTON PROVIDENCE
NEW YORK NEWARK

We Pay MORE THAN 6 PER CENT DIVIDENDS
This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar, not having foreclosed a mortgage, has always met withdrawals on demand, and has always paid more than six per cent dividends, payable quarterly. We do not employ solicitors nor charge a membership fee on investments with us. All stock is non-assessable, is sold at par, redeemed at par, plus earned dividends.
Member "League of Florida Building and Loan Associations"
Member "U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations"
Member "American Savings, Building and Loan Institute"
April 5, 1921, $0.00
March 31, 1922, . . $147,608.20 March 31, 1925, . . $750,097.74
March 31, 1923, . . $272,463.58 March 31, 1926, . $1,208,168.28
March 31, 1924, . . $500,130.44 March 31, 1927, . $1,557,991.60
March 31, 1928, $2,116,982.70
Applications for loans far exceed our available funds. We respectfully solicit your investments. Authorized capital, $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company under State supervision. Write for further information
HOME BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY
16 and 18 Laura Street, Jacksonville, Florida

AMERICAN TEL. & TEL. CO.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE
RIGHTS
Bought and Sold on Commission
T. C. FALES & CO.
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 Congress Street, Boston

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	5½%	6%
Commercial paper	4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4¾@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	5	4¼@4½
Year money	5	4
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5½	
Four to six months	5½	

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	61c	60⅞c
Bar silver in London	28d	27⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 11d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$85,000,000	$1,468,000,000
Year ago today	96,000,000	
Balances	35,000,000	125,000,000
Year ago today	46,000,000	
Exchgs for week	555,000,000	8,779,000,000
Bals for week	232,000,000	812,000,000
F R bank credit	34,848,342	112,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3¾@3⅝
60 days	4 @3⅞
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	5½
New York	4½	Paris	3½
Richmond	4½	Prague	5½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	4
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.87 13-16	$4.87⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.88 9-32	4.88¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.193
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395⅞	.239
Italy—lira	.0526⅝	.0527	.193
Germany—mark	.2391½	.2393	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1407½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2682½	.2683	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130½	.4033½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747½	.1747½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2680	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0430	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1674	.1677	.193
Sweden—krona	.2682½	.2683½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1927¼	.1927½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5162½	.5162½	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6725	.675	*
India—rupee	.3671	.3671	.4866
Japan—yen	.4630	.4675	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5662¼	.5662¼	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4270	.4280	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1202	.1205	.3245
Chile—peso	.1219	.1219	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9780	.9780	.9733
Peru—pound	4.02	4.02	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0288	1.0288	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1928	.1928	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.997⁄8	.997⁄8	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9991	.9991	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4725	.4712½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	1.47¼	1.47¾	1.46¾	1.47¾
July	1.49⅜	1.50⅛	1.48½	1.49⅞
Sept.	1.49⅝	1.50½	1.48⅞	1.50⅜
Corn				
May	1.02¼	1.04½	1.02	1.04
July	1.05⅛	1.07⅜	1.04¾	1.07
Sept.	1.06⅝	1.08⅛	1.06	1.08
Oats				
May	.63⅝	.64½	.63¼	.64
July	.55⅛	.55⅜	.54⅞	.55
Sept.	.47⅛	.47½	.46⅞	.47
Lard				
May	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07
July	12.20	12.20	12.15	12.17
Sept.	12.50	12.52	12.45	12.50

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—Money today was 3¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3⅞@4 per cent; three months' bills 4 per cent.

American
Power & Light Co.
$5.00 Preferred
Price $95 per share and dividends.
To yield 5.26%
Claflin, Hubbard & Jenkins Co.
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60
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BOSTON
NOW IS THE TIME TO OPEN
A CHECKING OR SAVINGS
ACCOUNT HERE.

OLD COLONY TRUST ACQUIRES CONTROL OF SUBURBAN BANKS

Isolated reports of offers for the purchase of stocks of several suburban banking institutions by interests identified with the Old Colony Trust Company have failed to make clear the exact scope of the current expansion of the Old Colony Trust Company in the suburban banking field.

As a result of purchases effected and pending, however, the Old Colony Trust Company will become affiliated with no less than seven institutions, with an aggregate deposit account of approximately $40,000,000.

The institutions involved are the Newton Trust Company, which in turn controls the First National of West Newton and the Dedham National Bank, and owns 10 per cent of the Needham Trust Company for the remaining 90 per cent, of which an offer will shortly be made; the Boulevard Trust Company of Brookline, the Union Market National Bank of Watertown, and the Menotomy Trust Company of Newton.

The last named, Menotomy Trust, has been controlled for about a year by interests friendly to the Old Colony; the Boulevard purchase has just been arranged, the Newton Trust Company deal has been completed this week; the Union Market offer has just been made.

The vehicle for the purchase of these banks is the newly formed Old Colony Associates, since a trust company is not permitted by law to establish branches outside of the city.

It is the intention of the Old Colony management to retain only 51 per cent of the stock of these affiliated banks, leaving 49 per cent with local interests.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY

United Shoe Machinery Corporation for the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, 1928 earnings before taxes of $9,234,964, compared with $8,810,041 a year ago and $8,900,920 in 1926. After reserve for taxes and preferred dividends, the balance of $7,819,192 is equal to $3.35 a share on the outstanding 2,329,723 shares of $25 par common, compared with $7,349,271 or $3.78 a share on 1,941,395 shares in the year ended Feb. 28, 1927. The capital stock was increased last November by payment of a 20 per cent stock dividend.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association shows: Total surplus and undivided profits unchanged; net demand deposits, average, $46,826,000 decrease; time deposits, average, $11,278,000 increase. Clearings week ended May 19, $8,782,245,408; May 12, $7,903,697,798. Clearings this day, $1,468,851,973.

'FRISCO RATE UNCHANGED

San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank made no change in its rediscount rate of 4 per cent.

Money may be withdrawn in times of need
First Mortgage Demand Bonds are secured by mortgages on homes that are paid off monthly. Such investments offer the greatest possible security for all savings, large or small and the highest per cent return in interest.
These Bonds are available in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. Interest coupons are payable quarterly and may be cashed thru any bank.
Full information on request for folder M
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Southern Pacific
Texas Corporation
International Harvester
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ELECTRIFICATION OF NARROW-GAUGE ROAD

The application of electric operation to a heavy-traffic, rapid-transit railroad is exemplified by the complete electrification, now in progress, of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad. This railroad, of the narrow-gauge type, three feet, connects East Boston and Lynn, Mass., a distance of nine miles, with a branch reaching the town of Winthrop.

The line is double track throughout. During rush periods six-car trains are operated on 10-minute schedules on each division. Electric equipment for the change-over will be furnished by the General Electric Company. Electrification will replace 26 narrow-gauge steam locomotives now in use.

UNITED EQUITIES, INC.

The United Equities, Inc., an investment holding company, has been formed under Massachusetts laws. The company is organized to purchase for investment only investment trust shares. The officers and directors are: Adelbert W. Smith, president, also president of Smith, Scott & Hogson, Inc., Springfield; Ivan C. Patterson, vice-president, also vice-president of the Parker Corporation, Boston; William A. Parker, treasurer, also treasurer of Incorporated Investors; William L. Stoddard, assistant treasurer, also assistant vice-president of American Trust Company, Boston, and Charles C. Cabot, partner, Cabot & Cabot, Boston.

TREASURY RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Treasury receipts on May 17 were $13,105,216.78; expenditures $11,199,376.51; balance $102,463,197.32.

RADIO

Engineers Clarify Needs in Radiocast Reallocation

Cleared Channel Numbers, Number of Stations, Time Division and Power Among Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 19—A discussion with the consulting authorities engaged in the effort to straighten out the radiocasting allocation tangle brings out certain definite and interesting facts. A survey shows that there appears to be general agreement among engineers, radio equipment manufacturers and radiocasters upon the following points:

1. There must be an early reallocation of radiocasting station licenses in order not only to comply with the law, but also to establish good radiocasting and reception conditions.

2. An application of the modified radio law requires arithmetical proportionality in the distribution of the radiocasting privilege among the states, and almost exact equality among the five radio zones, in respect to the following four particulars: (a) number of station licenses; (b) number of channels used; (c) amount of time, presumably measured in full-time assignments or their equivalent, and (d) authorized power for transmission.

3. In order to secure radio conditions satisfactory for either radiocaster or listener, the reallocations must comply with good engineering ideas, and presumably, therefore, meet in substantial completeness the fundamental requirements recommended to the commission by the engineering conference of April 6 (This does not necessarily mean compliance with respect to the numbers used for illustration purposes in the engineers' proposals, but is strictly applicable to the fundamental principles cited by the engineers.)

4. Radio reception, to be satisfactory for the country as a whole, must provide a substantial number of stations which can be heard at considerable distances from the point of radiocasting; and this result cannot be accomplished unless such stations be freed from interference by heterodyne and be permitted to use a large quantity of power. In general this means that stations filling this function must have exclusive use of a frequency channel while so operated, except during daylight hours.

5. For the best radio reception there must ultimately be developed a system including a smaller number of radiocasting stations than now exist; both good engineering and important economic considerations require such a reduction in the number of individual radiocasters.

6. Quotas must be established for each state with respect to the number of stations licensed, the number of channels to be used, the amount of time radiocasting is permitted, and the power authorized. Such quota for any particular state if not fully utilized may be loaned to another state temporarily, affording additional privilege to the other state above its quota allotment. This loaning by one and borrowing by another state at once necessitates the conclusion that there will be two classes of radiocasting privilege, the one granted within the quota, and the other granted on the 90-day temporary license basis as extra-quota.

Apparent Controversy

Especially from newspaper reports, one might infer that there had been a controversy between the engineers and the group of radiocasters and manufacturers. This appearance has been given to the situation because the representatives of the latter group asked the privilege of studying the engineering proposals and commenting upon methods for their application, which privilege was accorded in the hearing of April 23. As a matter of fact, there was no real controversy involved.

The engineers proposed an objective toward which they believed it was very important for the commission to go and which they believed that the commission should reach at the earliest practicable date. The manufacturers and radiocasters have made recommendations to the commission with reference to the speed of going and the method of procedure for reaching this objective. They have not raised any question as to the correctness of the objective or as to its desirability as an ultimate goal.

There are large opportunities for differences of opinion and there certainly is no general agreement with respect to the following points, although there may well be a very definite trend toward agreement on several of the more important of these points:

(a). Number of cleared channels. Estimates of the number of cleared channels which should be established vary. Apparently, however, there is almost perfect unanimity of opinion as to the necessity for establishing cleared channels to accommodate stations with reasonably high power, well distributed over the entire United States, so licensed as to be free from cross-talk and from heterodyne interference.

(b). Number of duplicated assignments. In the channels not cleared as defined in the preceding paragraph there will be simultaneous radiocasting in different localities, even during the hours of darkness. The extent of duplication in such channels is by everyone agreed to determine the extent of heterodyne interference between stations, and hence the useful service area of the individual stations assigned to such channels.

(c). Number of stations. No one recommends an increase in the number of stations; everyone believes that fewer stations would give better service. The commission will necessarily determine by study of individual cases how many of the present number of 700 stations can be removed from the list, either by consolidations, which are encouraged by voluntary discontinuance, or by failure to relicense for demonstrable cause. The commission will undoubtedly be least likely to suffer legal interference with its reallocation work if it relicenses substantially all of the existing stations at the outset and accomplishes improvement in service by insisting upon time-sharing and rearrangement of stations into logical full-time assignment groups. In effect, for purposes of reallocation, such a group becomes effectively one assignment, and hence practically one station in the new set-up.

(d). Power required. There seems to be general agreement that close geographic spacing of a large number of low-power stations should be provided on each of several channels in order to render what is inevitably, under these conditions, a strictly local service. In general, stations of 250 watts or less are to be placed in this class. Similar duplications of assignments on single frequencies, but with much wider geographic spacing, is generally agreed upon as the proper arrangement for stations of 500 watts and up, but not including stations of 5000 watts or more except in unusual circumstances. In general, stations of this second group would use 500 or 1000 watts, but in a few cases 2000 or 3000 watts, rarely 5000 watts.

Power Requirements

The difference of opinion with respect to power requirements relates almost altogether to the upper limit of power to be authorized for use by stations on cleared channels. It seems to be agreed, however, that no station will adequately utilize a cleared channel exclusively if transmitting with less than 5000 watts power. Exceptions from this rule in the way of lower power assignments would presumably be temporary in nature, if made at all, will be for the purpose of reserving to a particular locality not now having a high-power station a suitable frequency in which such station can be licensed a little later.

It may confidently be anticipated that there is such need in the case of a few large cities in which as yet such stations have not been erected. Philadelphia is an excellent example of such a case. And for such a city it might well be necessary to make an assignment on practically a cleared channel for a relatively low-power radiocaster in the expectation that very soon some interest in that large city will certainly wish to provide adequate service with appropriate high power.

With proper allocations, engineers confidently believe that there need be no upper limit on the power authorized for use in cleared channels, if proper frequency spacing be maintained between such stations which are geographically near together. There is, on the other hand, belief by others that such stations should be limited in power, and the engineers have suggested as a temporary present limit which would not unduly restrict the development of the art, that no stations be licensed to utilize more than 50,000 watts. Others argue that so high a power is either unnecessary or objectionable, or both. It can be clearly demonstrated that such higher power is necessary to cover wide areas, especially in poor radio weather, to override static and other noise.

Decorations and Color in Schools Commended by Sir Leslie Mackenzie

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—At a recent opening of a special school in Motherwell, Sir Leslie Mackenzie of this city referred to the influences of the beautiful decorations which are a feature of the school.

"Your ambition as an authority," he said, "is to bring into the elementary school something of the life and color and graciousness of the fruit fields, if only as a brief resting place for a few hours in the child's day. It is a great thing to do. In the cities the builders of schools are often afraid of color. It is still sometimes assumed that dark colors are better for schools because the children will not respect light colored walls. They make walls a gloomy brown in color and are surprised that it excites no interest.

"In the first special school provided by the Edinburgh School Board they tried the opposite experiment. The open air principle was applied and light came in in volumes. The colors of the walls were light blues and creams and there was everything that was pleasant to the eye. The result was that everyone was charmed at the way the children respected the walls. One child could not be induced to take an interest in his environment, until one day the teacher put a pot of daffodils in charge of this pupil. What was the result? He watched it all day long. He watered it, cared for it, and it grew up before him as a new factor in life. He was alive to this experiment in the appreciation of beauty.

"Later," Sir Leslie continued, "it was suggested that artists might be willing to lend their pictures to be hung in certain schools if the school board took the responsibility. You can imagine what a difference such pictures would produce.

"In the Lanarkshire schools you are applying these ideas systematically. Your executive officer tells me that since 1919 the authority has erected a considerable number of schools where they have endeavored to provide within the school some relief to the outside surroundings which are sometimes drab. This effect has been produced largely by color schemes where the assistance of recognized artistic skill has been utilized.

"In some of the schools there are suites of rooms in which each classroom has a color scheme based on a particular flower. The seasons may be represented, or the morning, afternoon, or night. Here we are back among the conceptions of the ancients of Greece or Rome. You have only to look at the walls to rediscover Pompeii to understand how the delight of life was represented by the color craftsman of those days.

"You have got into a stream of great artistic tradition," says Sir Leslie in conclusion, "and I for one can only stand and admire."

Palestine Is Goal of Many Tourists

Their Number Increases Yearly—Trade Grows and Prices Are Reduced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—According to the latest issue of the Commercial Bulletin, an official publication of the Government of Palestine, 59,305 tourists visited Palestine in 1927. This is by far the largest number of tourists to visit Palestine in any one year. Increased trade seems to go hand in hand with a reduction in prices, the cost of living calculated on the basis of retail price movements falling nearly 23 per cent compared with 1922, and 5 per cent with 1926.

No less than 800 new workshops of various industries are working throughout Palestine, mostly Jewish enterprises started since 1920. The value of imports was £P.6,184,454, compared with £P.6,594,098 in 1926; and of exports of Palestine produce £P.1,899,759, a significant increase of £P.591,426 over 1926. The principal exports were oranges, watermelons, cereals, soap, edible oils, cement, wine, stockings and leather goods.

Trade conditions generally show an improvement and there were fewer business failures than in 1926. It is estimated that at least 7500 persons are now working in factories. Approximately 2,658,500 cases of oranges valued at £P.813,600 were exported. In 1926, the figures were 1,887,581 and £P.580,712. Some 11,000 acres are planted with oranges, compared with about 6000 in 1923. New markets are being found in Germany, Denmark, Holland and Rumania.

The Nesher factory at Haifa, which manufactures Portland cement, is the largest in Palestine and employs over 300 hands. Nine thousand fifteen tons, valued at £P.22,959, were exported in 1927. Exports of edible oils increased eightfold, at a value of £P.75,673. The Grands Moulins of Haifa, which employs 150 hands, produce daily (largely from local wheat) 30 tons of flour of good quality. Many other industries are flourishing.

In November, a new import tariff came into force, in which a specific largely replaced an ad valorem basis of duty. It is framed so as to give more protection to the important growing Palestine manufactures of cement, oil and soap, confectionery and chocolate, biscuits and cakes, salt, leather, furniture and matches, and to reduce the duties on certain staple foodstuffs.

"MOTBOOK" PLAN IS CHECK TO LIQUOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOTHENBURG, Swed. — Interest in the Swedish "motbook" system of limiting the use of alcohol as an effective means of securing temperance without incurring public agitation through enforced abstinence, was shown at a recent congress here on the matter of drink. The congress included representatives of the Scandinavian countries and was preparatory to the Northern Anti-Prohibition Congress to be held in Oslo, Norw., this summer.

The ideal of the coming congress is to secure reasonable restriction in the use of alcohol, without the political dangers involved when prohibition is a party issue. In Norway the association was founded immediately following the abolition of prohibition of strong drink (brannvin). It has the double function of opposing prohibition and encouraging temperance, and endeavors in a practical way to prevent smuggling and home brewing.

JAPAN GETS READY FOR ENTHRONEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO — Preparations for the large influx of tourists, principally from the United States, expected for the enthronement of the Emperor next November are in progress. The Imperial Household Ministry has already engaged nearly all the rooms at the two main foreign style hotels in Kyoto, and will allot them as it thinks best.

It is learned that several American tourist agencies are arranging special cruises on specially chartered liners. The passengers on them will be able to sleep on board, as the boats will dock at Kobe, only two hours distant. The hotels of Osaka and Nara, about an hour from Kyoto, will also be pressed into use. Hotel accommodations in Tokyo are much larger than in Kyoto and it is hoped that many tourists will view the processions here. The ceremonies themselves at Kyoto will be closed to the general public. The processions in both cities will be identical.

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TAX FOR WAR IS RESISTED BY PEKING TRADERS

Six Months Campaign Against Luxury Impost Is Virtual Defeat for Dictator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—The six months tax campaign of the Peking Chamber of Commerce against the military overlords of this city has come to an end. The result was not a complete victory, but the struggle itself is a hopeful symptom of a new strength in the citizens who, by passive resistance and compromise, succeeded in balking the designs of the tax extortioners, supported though these are by a strong military dictatorship.

Last autumn the Dictator, Chang Tso-lin, declared that a luxury tax, 10 per cent on the purchase price of various articles, was soon to be imposed to raise money for his army. There seemed nothing to do but for the merchants to submit, but a special meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce was called and it was decided to file a protest.

This protest was followed by others, for the militarists, intimidated by the determination of the shopkeepers not to collect this tax from their customers, offered to compromise by postponing the date of enforcement. Later they agreed to revise their list of so-called luxuries. One date after another was set for the collection of the levy and each time the officials reluctantly consented to postpone it, pending reconsideration of what constituted luxuries.

Petition for Repeal Rejected

Finally, in March, the Ministry of Finance flatly rejected a petition that the luxury tax be repealed on the ground that it was actually a miscellaneous impost on all household necessities and that the business depression in Peking could not bear such an additional burden. Instead the tax bureau announced that the levy would be collected at once and that any merchant who refused to buy the special revenue stamps would be heavily fined.

The Dictator issued a proclamation to the effect that the luxury tax was a good thing because it would induce people to abandon extravagant habits and to return to the simple life. He cited the high tariffs collected in other countries on imported luxuries and on wines and tobacco and intimated that the purpose of such taxes was to keep the people of these countries from developing luxurious tastes.

Meanwhile, a number of other special taxes were being imposed in Peking and all the business and professional men affected, encouraged by the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce, resisted as best they could the collection of these imposts.

Simultaneously 120 jade and pearl shops threatened to close their doors entirely. They announced that they were frankly dealers in luxuries but that business was at such low ebb anyway that they might as well go on strike altogether as to attempt to pay the luxury tax. It was intimated that other stores would follow suit and that a complete business tie-up was imminent.

Offer of Lump Sum

At this point, after having foiled the tax collectors for six months, the merchants announced that they estimated that $100,000 a month would be collected, if the proposed luxury tax were enforced, half of which sum would be dissipated in collection expenses. They proposed therefore, to give $50,000 to the Ministry of Finance on condition that the luxury tax be abolished altogether.

Objections to this suggestion came from the militarists who demanded $80,000 in lieu of the luxury tax, while the tax bureau complained that it had already gone to great expense in preparing for the tax. It soon appeared that the collection rights had been rented out and that certain people stood in danger of losing on their speculation.

Finally the Government accepted $50,000 monthly from the Peking merchants and agreed to repeal the luxury tax. This compromise will continue in force until the end of this year when it is understood that all miscellaneous taxes will be abolished in connection with the beginning of tariff autonomy in China, which will permit the authorities to make up their revenues from increased duties on foreign imports.

But, as the foreign powers have not consented to forgo their treaty rights in respect of tariff, this next chapter in tax collection may be said to be another story.

CHICAGO'S STRAY DOGS LAID TO PET SHOPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Where do the stray dogs in a big city come from? Pet shops, which have sprung up in increasing numbers, are held largely responsible by humane workers here for Chicago's wandering animals. People buy the young dogs, keep them only until they outgrow their puppyhood and then turn them loose, it is charged.

Members of the humane education committee of City Club are visiting the shops regularly to see that the animals are properly cared for and they hope to obtain a city ordinance requiring more careful licensing of the stores, said Mrs. Duane McNabb, chairman.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE VETOES EIGHT BILLS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President Coolidge has vetoed eight bills. Intimations are that more will follow. At the close of the legislative session a mass of bills is being prepared for the White House. Mr. Coolidge has sharpened his pencil and is waiting.

The eight vetoes in one day included a $3,500,000 appropriation for roads on the public domain and on Indian reservations. Another granted Indian tribes authority to file claims totaling $9,125,000. Other bills would have increased pay for certain post-office employees.

Utility Control Believed to Lie With the States

(Continued from Page 1)

it as propaganda but an effort to acquaint the youth of the United States with the electric industry.

Mr. Browne's position was elucidated in a letter introduced in his testimony by Robert E. Healey, the commission's chief counsel, which was written by Mr. Browne on Jan. 10, of this year, to Chester Lynch, of Heartwell, Neb., addressed as "Dear Science Teacher." In this communication Mr. Browne declares that "the books are free"; also that a "half million similar booklets are now in the schools of New England and several hundred thousand in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri."

Joseph Carmichael, Des Moines, Ia., director of the Iowa Public Utility Information Bureau, and his assistant, Rodeny Q. Selby, testified that in the last four or five years many thousands of utility booklets have been put into use in the educational institutions of Iowa.

Utilities Use Educators

When on the stand Mr. Carmichael was asked by Mr. Healey, "Do you know that corporations in Iowa have employed school and college professors?"

"I understand they have been employed, but I do not know the details," Mr. Carmichael said. "I understand it has been the practice to employ them for research work."

"The power companies do pay professors for the work done for the companies?"

"Yes."

Mr. Carmichael testified that his committee had made a textbook survey in 1924 and another in recent months, and he identified documentary evidence produced by Mr. Healey, in which claims were made that the committee had obtained elimination of matter objectionable to the utilities from these school books.

One of these documents was a letter written by Mr. Carmichael, in which he advises that copies of all economics and civic textbooks used in the high schools, academies and colleges of the State had been inspected. Where the textbooks were found to be "unfair," Mr. Carmichael wrote, in that they "did not give the side of private ownership," his committee had them removed, acting either directly or through local utility companies in bringing pressure to bear upon superintendents and teachers for this purpose.

Objects to Newspaper Story

A letter written by Samuel E. Boney of Raleigh, N. C., director of the Utility Information Bureau of North and South Carolina, to George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and a Cabinet member under President Roosevelt, was shown, in which Mr. Boney complained about a story appearing in a certain North Carolina newspaper concerning utility operations.

"Can't somebody get our utility folks to stop using the expression, 'Educate the public'?" Mr. Boney said in his letter. "It is well for the utilities to assume that the public is educated. Utilities may seek to 'inform' the public. You note the play made on 'educate.' There must be something behind this article. Can't your Washington office find out?"

Mr. Boney on the stand said he did not get a reply from Mr. Cortelyou, one of the dominant figures of the joint committee of National Utility Associations, but J. S. S. Richardson, one of the Washington representatives of the committee, had telegraphed him not to pursue further the plan of protesting to the editor of the paper about the story. In his letter to Mr. Cortelyou Mr. Boney said that "the entire staff of the paper is outspokenly friendly to the utilities."

The commission has subpœnaed telephone and telegraph companies to submit copies and to testify regarding messages to and from the Washington office of the Joint Committee of National Utilities Associations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. C. Woodburn, Colfax, Ind.
Mrs. Hallie Williams, St. Joseph, Mich.
Mrs. Anna L. Seed, Cleveland, O.
Glen W. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. Doris L. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
Donald Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
David Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. Bessie Cook Wentworth, New York City.
Mrs. Caroline Delberman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Walter Meyer, Chicago, Ill.
W. E. Silberman, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Marjorie Parry, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Ruth C. Jones, Cleveland, O.
Miss Bessie M. Glor, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Feel, Windsor, Conn.
Harry G. Bish, Logansport, Ind.
Mrs. Mary I. Jones, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Richard E. Smith, Portland, Ore.
Lenore Coe, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Dean W. Gray, Cleveland, O.
Miss Lou Matheny, Cleveland, O.
Miss Leona Sewell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Burney, London, Eng.
Miss Janet Burney, London, Eng.
Mrs. Beatrice Hanson, Hammond, Ind.
O. W. Hanson, Hammond, Ind.
Mrs. Ada Desler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Phobe A. Heath, Watertown, S. D.
Miss Belle Jacobson, Madison, Minn.
Mrs. C. C. Barr, Watertown, S. D.
Mrs. Cora Bonsteel, Watertown, S. D.
Mrs. Maud S. Man, Cleveland, O.
Frank T. Man, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Julia A. Farrington, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Hazle B. Farrington, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Ira Baer, New York City.
Miss Julia Hase, Duluth, Minn.
Mrs. Irene S. Little, Youngstown, O.
W. Traylor, Daytona Beach, Fla.

CANADA GETS BRADFORD FIRM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A worsted industry, moved from Great Britain to this city largely to escape high taxation, will be in operation by the middle of June. An entire woolen manufacturing plant, shipped from Bradford, Eng., has been reconstructed here and is almost ready to commence work. For the present it will use imported wool for the most part but eventually it is expected British Columbia's growing sheep industry will be able to supply it.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul and Body." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REAL ESTATE

J. I. WERNETTE & SON
213 East Broadway
Glendale, Calif.
In Glendale Since 1917
REALTORS
15 Minutes from Center Los Angeles

FOR SALE—A property in Salem, Ohio, suitable for a wayside inn, tea room, gift or antique shop or a three-family flat; same contains 17 rooms, strictly modern, own water plant; at the same time would sell a good stock of antiques. Owner, GERTRUDE B. COOK, 438 McKinley Ave., Salem, Ohio.

THEATRE—360 seats; good lease; completely redecorated; in good mfg. city; nearest theater to two new $5,000,000 universities and proposed Los Angeles airport; will consider ½ cash. MR. McCULLOCH, State Theatre, El Segundo, Calif.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Beautifully designed home; 3 bedrooms; palm-fringed water vistas; exclusive Deering estate section; yacht anchorage; $15,000. 3523 Crystal Court, Silver Bluff.

HARWICH, Cape Cod—Desirable 9-room house, best repair, also new unfinished house, both in sightly locations. For photos and particulars Box 15, E. Harwich, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

SUMMER RENTALS—East Side—West Side Roof and Garden Apartments—Co-operatives
MRS. WILBUR LYON
500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping locaton; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

OGUNQUIT BEACH, MAINE—From July 1st to Sept. 4th, new 7-room cottage; electric lights, running water, garage; situated on hard, sandy beach, 2½ miles long; references required; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Somerset 3427-M. B-321, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000 —The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAVELING salesman, ambitious, good worker, representing New York house, desires to make a change. H-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, early thirties, wishing to travel as companion or agent; excellent references. Address D-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 437 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 H W Hellman Bldg Los Angeles

LIVE STOCK

R. G. SHIELL COMMISSION CO.
Lewistown, Montana

Have large number 1928 wether lambs for fall delivery; can supply yearling ewes after July 1st. Reference: National Bank of Lewistown.

ANTIQUES

FINE small-sized Empire sideboard, beautiful mahogany chest with unusually fine mirror; other old pieces for sale. C. HAMLIN, 215 Princeton Ave., Elyria, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Bakery in a good California town; owner wishes to retire.
FILLMORE HOME BAKERY
Fillmore, California

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St	Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS	
3, Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
11, Unter den Linden	Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA	
904 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1106 Security Bldg.	Tel. Miami 3-9545
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND	
1658 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
442 Book Bldg	Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY	
705 Commerce Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
437 Van Nuys Bldg.	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
350 Skinner Bldg	Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS	
1793 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE	
1022 Am. Bank Bldg.	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

HOST TO JAPANESE BOYS

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Frank Miller, master of Glenwood Mission Inn here, was host to Japanese boys from all parts of southern California recently in celebration of the annual Japanese boys' festival. Brilliantly colored paper fish flew from fish poles in many parts of the buildings, in Japanese style. Not to forget Japanese girlhood, Mr. Miller also arranged for a doll festival, which was made coincidental with the exhibition of 58 friendship dolls sent from Japan by school children.

JAPANESE BOYS GIVE CIRCUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — Boys' Week was celebrated here with special enthusiasm recently by the large Japanese population of San Pedro. Pupils in the Japanese school staged an elaborate circus, while their American friends near by celebrated by taking over temporarily the offices of teachers, principal, and janitors.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
11 AND 15 AUDUBON ROAD, BOSTON

DESIRABLE SUITES of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath and reception hall, overlooking the new park development, convenient to car line; building equipped with elevators and awnings; rents $45-$100; furnished rents $65-$135. JANITOR on premises to show suites, or call GEORGE A. GILES, 689 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. UNIVERSITY 0477.

APARTMENTS—Beacon St., 4 and 5 large rooms with back porches, renting to adults only; rents $55 to $70. Apply W. E. COOPER, Suite 2, 1933 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

BEACON HILL HOME BUREAU offers furnished, unfurnished apartments. 99 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, 11-2, 7-9. Bowdoin 4749-M.

BOSTON, 490 Commonwealth Ave.—will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Kenmore.

BOSTON, 10 Kenmore St.—Will sublet 3-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Wadsworth.

BOSTON—Attractive furnished and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 64 Hemenway St.—2 and 3-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Aspinwall 8975 or apply to janitor.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Near Coolidge Corner, 45 Vernon St.—9 rooms, semi-detached house, bath, 2 extra toilets, 1 extra lavatory, steam heater, hardwood floors. Room 1211, 100 Milk St. Tel. Liberty 1022 or Asp. 0148.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 208 Winthrop Road—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment, May to October; $55. M. NUTE, Regent 1828-W.

DEDHAM

Located in Dedham Square, strictly new up-to-date small apartments to let; first-class fireproof building and modern in every way; fine train service, about 20 minutes' ride to Back Bay station; can be seen any day between 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. by calling Dedham 0108; Sundays Dedham 0918.

MRS. BERTHA A. PATENAUDE
Dedham, Mass.

FOR RENT in Brookline, Mass., 7 outside rooms; excellent location; janitor service; rent $80 with heat. Tel. Asp. 7044.

MIAMI, FLA., Staplin Apts., 261 S. W. 12th St.—Attractive 4-room apartments, completely furnished, adjacent transportation, close in, all corner apartments; reasonable rates.

STUDIO APARTMENT to let in Copley Square for the summer; 2 rooms. G-325, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—One-half of double, 6 rooms and bath, all modern, $60. Inquire MARTHA HOLT, 1083 Dewey Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

WALTHAM, MASS.—4-room apartment and garage stall; all improvements; $50. GEO. I. KELLY, 154 Weston St. Waltham 0613-W.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENT WANTED

New, unfurnished 3 or 4 rooms, real kitchen; East Side below 96th preferred; two adults; highest references. X-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—A furnished suite 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette for 4 months; convenient to Christian Science church. Tel. Copley 2678-M.

BOSTON, 74 Fenway—Large, cool apartment, 5 rooms with bath and shower, furnished or unfurnished, overlooking Fenway. Apply JANITOR.

BOSTON, 147 Worthington St., next Gardner Museum; very desirable one-room apartment for summer; $45 month. MISS WILSON.

BOSTON, 38 Clearway St., Suite 8—Sublet for summer, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; actual rent; Christian Scientists preferred.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—To let, beautifully furnished, bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchen in apartment at 58 Marshall St.; can be seen by appointment. Tel. Hancock 6865; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — High-class bachelor apartments, modern conveniences, maid service; 5 minutes to Wall St. 152 Montague St. Main 8556.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 3-room apartment with kitchenette, bath, sun porch; June 15 to Sept. 1. 992 Memorial Drive, Apt. 304. Tel. Porter 4401.

FOR RENT—Marblehead, Mass., 4-room housekeeping apartment for summer season; fully equipped. 18 Orne St. Tel. 1300.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—July and August, furnished apartment, attractively located, convenient to trains. Tel. Newton North 2795-J between 6 and 8 p. m. Shown by appointment.

NEW YORK CITY—Two women or couple to share cool apartment near Columbia; piano. Cathedral 4982.

UNITY, ME.—Furnished 6-room house to let near Winnecook lake. Apply A. E. CHASE, 52 Pentucket Ave., Lowell, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE, for Season —Old sea captain's waterfront residence, 7 rooms, furnished; beautiful location; references required. Box S-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD, TRURO—$350 to $400 season, cottage, completely furnished, baths, screened porches; beautiful; quiet surroundings; bathing. C. A. SLADE, Truro, Mass.

COTUIT—CAPE COD

To let, July and August, 9-room house, modern conveniences; near beach; 2-car garage; write for an appointment. R. E. WESSON, 13 High St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR RENT, June 1st, through Labor Day, large house in Swampscott, Mass.; near beach; commanding view of Massachusetts Bay; 6 bedrooms, large General Electric refrigerator, modern electric laundry; price $800. Tel. Breakers 2308-M.

SUMMER rental, well-furnished house 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room with bath, sun porch. H. PICKWELL, 27 E. Drive, Marvin Gardens, Atlantic City.

200-YEAR-OLD house in Marblehead; near water; 7 rooms, completely furnished in antiques; modern conveniences; season. Phone 943-R. W-299, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

AIKEN MANOR
Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
UNIQUE HOSPITALITY

COMFORTS: Home cooking, our own farm products, modern conveniences, large airy rooms.

ENTERTAINMENT: Golf, tennis, horseback riding, bathing, canoeing, boating, bowling, croquet.

MRS. R. B. JOHNSON
42 Oak Street, Belmont, Mass.

BOYS, 8-14 years, mother's loving care; write for circular. MRS. FRED J. SEE, "Arkaven," Upper Jay, N. Y. (Adirondacks). We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRIARCLIFF FARM
(SPICK AND SPAN)
Ready to Serve Old and New Patrons

Altitude 1100 feet; only sixty miles from Boston, near Packmonadnock; lake on premises; accommodates 35; fireplaces; separate tables; tennis; bath, farm delicacies and genuine hospitality; $18-$20; seven one-room bungalows; open from May 26th to Nov. 1st; milk and cream from State and federal tested herd. C. W. NELSON, South Lyndeboro, N. H. Telephone connection.

CAN accommodate two or three guests; quiet, pleasant country home; wholesome cooking; terms moderate. MARY E. TUCKER, Sterling Jct., Mass.

SUMMER BOARDERS—$14 per week; near lake and dancing; ideal country; first-class table; all conveniences. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springvale, Me.

THE WELLSGERRY

A colonial home of distinction for refined people seeking quiet and rest. Good food with fresh fish at all times. Circular upon request.

FLORENCE L. GERRY
Phone 8003-11 Wells, Me.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, MASS., 262 Commonwealth Ave.—Board and rooms with or without bath. Telephone Back Bay 2065.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ONE or two children over two years to board in home of refinement; seashore in summer; references. G-324, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Home for 3 children, aged about 3-5-7; near Boston, at reasonable rates. Box J-308, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

AIKEN MANOR
Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
Available for Season, Furnished

THE LOG CABIN, 40x33, with large piazza; living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and five bedrooms; two additional bedrooms in garage.

THE BIRD'S NEST. Large piazza, living room, kitchen, bath, six bedrooms and garage.

All conveniences; private bathing beaches, boats, tennis, bowling and golf.

Meals at the Homestead if Desired
For particulars address
CHARLES W. AIKEN
Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.

CAPE COD

South Wellfleet shore cottages, 6 and 7 rooms, overlooking bay; fine bathing, boating. ABBOTT O. PAINE, 45 Orchard St., No. Cambridge, Mass.

DOVER, MASS.—Furnished bungalow to rent June 1st. Tel. Dover 124; references required.

FOR RENT

In Adirondacks, on shore of Lake Champlain, in the pines, on privately owned estate, furnished housekeeping cottages, with open fireplaces, running spring water, sand beach, garage, tennis courts, within driving distance of all principal points in Adirondacks; daily delivery of supplies and mail; rentals for season $175 to $550; references required. Address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—Long season, June 1st to Oct. 1st, furnished cottage, all conveniences, in refined locality; on cliff overlooking sea. Apply CARNIVAL LUNCH, Boar's Head.

IF you want a summer cottage that combines comfort, convenience and location, look ours over; electric lights, running water, boat and garage. FREEMAN C. HATCH, Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

"LAKE CHAMPLAIN OUTLOOK COTTAGE"
Modern summer cottage, delightfully located, quiet, restful atmosphere, excellent food, own garden, tested dairy; conditions ideal for rest; terms for part or entire season. C. Y. BACON, North Hero, Vermont.

PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE
Desirable summer cottage, 7 rooms, nicely furnished; ocean view; pine grove; rent for season $300. Tel. Hancock 4186 (Boston) or G-322, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Practitioner's office for rent with partition, unfurnished; established 10 years. Phone Hancock 7687 afternoons.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

N. Y. C., Salmon Tower, 11 W. 42nd St. Room 1961—Practitioner's office mornings, 4 evenings. Enquire after 2 p. m.

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd—Front office overlooking park; newly furnished; evening hours. 9272 Chickering, R 1938.

NEW YORK CITY, 5th Ave. (35th St.)—Beautiful floor, 25x100; can divide; very low rent. Ashland 1024.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—For rent, on water side of Beacon Street, furnished or unfurnished rooms, private baths, large closets, fireplaces, elevator; family of 2 having this beautiful house wish paying guests who will appreciate such a home. Tel. Back Bay 2525 before 1 o'clock.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Pleasant rooms in private home; permanent or transients; near Christian Science church. Hostess MADAM CAIRNS, 288 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 87 Gainsborough St., Suite 2—Newly decorated front and side rooms; reasonable; visitors accommodated; near church. Copley 2485-J.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Large sunny room, hot and cold water; block from church; transient or permanent. Copley 4025-M.

BOSTON, 49 Norway St., Suite 2 —Room with kitchen privileges; reasonable price and near to church.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Choice furnished rooms, $8 to $10. MONA DUNCAN, 99 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. Bowdoin 4749-M.

BOSTON, 909 Beacon St.—An attractive large room, twin beds, 4 windows, large closet, also small room. Kenmore 7831.

BOSTON, 158 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable room by the day or week; prices reasonable. Copley 9659-R.

BOSTON, 31 Clearway St., Suite 3—Pleasant room at reasonable rate; next block to Christian Science church.

BOSTON, MASS., 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant front room; nice outlook. Tel. Kenmore 1216.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 1961 Commonwealth Ave., opposite Reservoir—For rent in beautiful private home, one very attractive front room 15x18 ft. furnished or unfurnished, large closet and private bath; garage near. Apply MRS. BACHELLER or Brighton 0891.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for 1 or 2 people; modern conveniences; 1 minute to Beacon St. cars. Tel. Aspinwall 0791.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Will share home with business couple; real home; near Prospect Park and boulevard. Phone before 8:30 mornings, after 6 evenings. South 8491-J. MOUREK

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment; conveniently located; home privileges. W-264, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LAKE ONEIDA—Single, double room; board if desired. Inquire MRS. H. O. OLSEN, P. O. Box 187, Brewerton, N. Y.

N. Y. C.—Sunny room overlooking avenue, for lady; $5 per week; convenient to N. Y. C. railroad and other lines. Telephone 4262 Raymond. BREITENBACK, Webster Ave. at 194th St.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 156th St., Apt. 12—Comfortable single outside room next to bathroom; conveniences, subway, bus; $7.50. Call after 4:30 p. m.

N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th, Apt. 46 (off Broadway)—Attractive, modern, colorful, cool, single, double bed-sitting rooms, use kitchen; close subway, church.

NEW YORK CITY—Rooms, private home, piano, privileges; also attractive 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; business people. Lexington 10214.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st)—3 rooms, bath (tiled kitchenette), attractively furnished. SUPT. or telephone Schuyler 5943.

N. Y. C.—Business woman will share attractive apartment with young lady; reasonable; Columbia vicinity. Call Trafalgar 1638.

NEW YORK CITY, 507 West 111th (31)—Exceptionally clean, medium, outside room, quiet; no other roomers; near church; $8.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th—Exceptional, overlooking Hudson, private bath; small family; homelike. 9639 Cathedral. Apt. 115.

N. Y. C., 415 W. 115th St.—Large room; twin beds, elevator apartment; reasonable. Telephone before 6, Cathedral 6245.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th St.—Large, cool front room, attractively furnished; also cozy front $7. TRIGGS, 1-E.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 115th, Apt. 122—Large, 1-2 persons, couple; S. W. exposure; river view. Inquire after 7 or Sunday.

NEW YORK CITY, 924 Madison Avenue—Sunny room; business woman; shower, kitchenette. M. L. C., Butterfield 9627.

N. Y. C., 127 E. 46th St.—Single room, next bath, telephone, private elevator apartment. Tel. Murray Hill 1768.

ROOMS
Personally Investigated
Auto Trips and Tours
THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Kenmore 4033

WINTHROP BEACH, MASS. — Furnished room, pleasantly situated in small adult family; all conveniences; near bathing and station. BASSETT, 49 Moore St. Ocean 0347-J.

COUNTRY BOARD

FREEPORT, MAINE—Farm board $15 per week; convenient to car line; transients. MRS. JOSEPHINE DYER, R. F. D. No. 4.

PAYING GUESTS

CENTRAL LODGE

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—A private home open to a few paying guests; excellent accommodations; Christian Scientists preferred. West Newton 0746.

ADOPTION

A GOOD-LOOKING, intelligent and physically perfect full-orphan girl, 6 to 12 years, of unsullied Puritan ancestry, wanted by man and wife in the late forties, physically perfect, of old New England ancestry—the Fairbanks family lineage—and financially able to meet all requirements of raising and educating a daughter in an American home; reply by photograph solicited. W-279, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE·AFRICA·AUSTRALIA

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

RIVIERA, Eze-sur-Mer—Villa to let or sell furnished; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, central heating, electricity; garage; 2 terraces; sea view; near station. Box K-1596, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GENEVA—FOR SALE OLD Genevese House, 12 good rooms, modern conveniences; orchard, out-houses, ground if desired; close to League of Nations, Labour Office and town. M. EGGLY, les Tuilleries par Bellevue.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FLORENCE—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini; comfortable, refined English home; highest references.

NAPLES, Pension Pinto Storey, 184 Piazza Amadeo—Centrally situated, modern comfort, running water in every room; moderate price.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND

VISITORS received in ladies' own home. Christian Scientists preferred. Ideal for rest and study. PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TRIPS IN PRIVATE CAR ALL OVER SWITZERLAND Interview London beginning June. Misses BROWNE and YOVITCHITCH, Rougemont, Vaud.

FRANCE, Paris vicinity—Excellent accommodation will be found at "Sylvabelle," well appointed modern villa charmingly situated on edge St-Cloud forest; every convenience; 25 minutes west from Paris. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames Marie, Sèvres-Ville d'Avray (S. & O.). Phone Sèvres 82.

BERLIN—Pleasant home is offered 2 or 3 young ladies in charming villa near Berlin; every comfort, all facilities for sports, musical and social intercourse. FRAU VON IHERING, Zehlendorf-Mitte, Burggrafen Str. 8. Tel. Zehlendorf 7109, Berlin, Germany.

PARIS, France—Pension Marquet, 26 rue Washington (Champs-Elysées); moderate terms, homelike atmosphere, excellent table, French and English spoken. MISS SODDY, Manageress.

PARIS VICINITY—Baroness Meta de ROPP receives paying guests in her comfortable villa at Ville d'Avray. "Les Verveines," 8, Chemin des Vallières; garage. Tel. 30.

PARIS—Mme. ROUDET, 14 bis, rue Raynouard (Trocadéro) takes paying guests. Modern comforts. Splendid view. Good cooking. Moderate terms.

PARIS, France—Mme. GOEGEL, 21 rue du Marché, Neuilly, receives paying guests. Villa with garden. Phone: Neuilly 157.

POST WANTED

YOUNG SWISS UPHOLSTERER and decorator seeks position in any country, best certificates and references. PIERRE MOECKLIN, Mühlebachstrasse 55, Zürich, Switzerland.

POST VACANT

GENOA AND RIVIERA—Competent English governess wanted; girl 9; first lessons boy 5. Write GIOVANELLI, Recco (Genoa).

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LESSONS

FRENCH and ENGLISH LESSONS
Write HERBERT
47, rue St.-Mandé, Montreuil (Seine), France

TEACHERS OF LANGUAGES

PARIS, FRANCE — Graduated teacher French, Italian, German lessons. MME. BLOCK, 18, rue Clément-Marot (8°).

TRANSLATIONS

RESEARCH & copying at British Museum, etc., by Cambridge M. A.; translation from French, German, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Spanish & Portuguese. MISS M. MACKENZIE, 7 Phoenix Lodge Mansions, London, W. 6.

Rumanian Press Makes Comment on Italian Move

Signor Mussolini's Speech on Revision of Treaty of Trianon Causes Astonishment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Italian Premier's interview with Lord Rothermere, in which he was quoted as favoring an "ethnic boundary for chivalrous Hungary," has not yet ceased to be the source of considerable press comment in Rumania, and today it becomes of primary importance by reason of the visit of an Italian parliamentary delegation to Budapest and the resulting demonstration in the Budapest Parliament during the presence of the Italian delegation. Benito Mussolini's speech and the campaign in the Italian press intimating the eventual need of a revision of the Treaty of Trianon have been received with astonishment if not a certain dismay in Rumanian political circles.

That the Duce should follow, in such a comparatively short period, his concluding an alliance of "Peace and Friendship" with Rumania, by open championship of Hungary, has weakened if not entirely undermined Signor Mussolini's prestige in Rumania.

Behind the Little Entente stands France. The Duce's ultimate target is easily deduced. It is probably for this reason that public opinion in Rumania has not reacted in an anti-Italian campaign against the "fine Italian hand" of the "Fascist Napoleon." It is the general opinion in Rumania that if Signor Mussolini is attempting to weaken the Little Entente, he has chosen the least possible successful tactic in championing the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

It is the opinion in diplomatic circles in Rumania that Italy's—or rather Signor Mussolini's attacks will result in a firmer welding together of the members of the Little Entente. That the Little Entente is vulnerable is generally admitted, as well as the fact that it has been topheavy with counter-politics of its members, but there are visible signs that personal safety is bringing solid expressions of union from the countries which comprise the group.

In this last connection the declaration of the Rumanian Minister of the Interior, Ion Duca, on April 18 to a Belgrade newspaper is eminently significant of the new departure of the political economic trend of the Little Entente. Mr. Duca declared in a summary, that the responsible authorities at Prague, Belgrade and Bucharest could not be lured into nebulous or promissory combinations for which the existing guarantees of peace would have to be sacrificed. That the hypothesis of an eventual withdrawal of Rumania from the Little Entente was supremely fantastic; Rumania might have its particular interests and might be bound to Italy by personal sentiment, but when the interests of Rumania's neighbors and allies were at stake her personal interests became secondary. That the recent Greco-Rumanian pact could not be considered a "Locarnic" accord until Jugoslavia should have settled her direct relations with Greece. That Rumania desires an outlet at the Agean Sea and to secure this advantage must pass over Jugoslavia's territory, consequently Rumania is interested in a definite understanding between Jugoslavia and Greece.

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(Mr. and Mrs. Scott Meale)
FLORISTS 119 Cuba Street

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY Ltd.
Agent
T. H. DUNCAN
Box 242
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A. W. ANDERSEN
Late John Dickie & Co.
KORIMIKO ROAD

S. E. CHILMAN
Bookseller and Stationer
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen Stocked
144 LAMBTON QUAY

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Union of South Africa

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THE REAL LACE STORE
For Real Laces (Best Grades only), Richelieu Work, Ladies' Quality Hosiery, Hickory Garters, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Ribbons, Spun Silk Fugi, Haberdashery.
138 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 2316, Capetown

MADAME WEBB
makes Gowns and Millinery to order. Ladies' own materials used. Remodeling a speciality.
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FOSTER, STEVENSON & CO., Ltd.
Footwear for All the Family
Every Pair Guaranteed—
"Fair Wear or a Free Pair"
13 Plein St., P. O. Box 882, Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
Ladies' Coats and Skirts
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 2360 Central

Albert et Cie
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
24 Darling Street, Cape Town

MAISON LAFAYETTE
98 Adderley Street
"A Little Corner of Paris"

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James Downing
424 West Street
For Household Linens, Hosiery and Gloves, Art-Needlework, Haberdashery and Wool Babylinen and Undies, Laces and Embroideries, Toilet Requisites, Dress Material, Napery and Novelties.

BARTLE & CO. Ltd.
Agents for *TUNGSRAM* Electric
Lamps and Radio Valves
See that you get *TUNGSRAM* when next buying Electric Globes for the house.
392 Smith St., Durban. Phone: 1134

Ask for GOODRICH TYRES and SILVERTOWN OILS
(Stocked by all Garages)
Distributors: J. H. VIVIAN & CO. Ltd.
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Gillespie Street, Durban (Beach)
Good Table, Unobstructed View of Beach
Under New Management
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Men's Wear Specialists
"Brisker's Corner," West and Field Streets

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
330 WEST STREET
STATIONERS & BOOKSELLERS
All classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens.
Ladies' Handbags a Speciality.
Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile & Toy Books.

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Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our store.
Only address:
SLATER, JONES & CO.
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Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.
Makers of
French Pastry
and Confectionery
Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts & Kerk St., opp. Ansteys
"FANNY" Symbolizing Pure Foods, Cleanliness and Service.
"Made in sight by men in white"

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Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort, quietness, contentment and friendly service; tennis; garages; 10 minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165 Tel. "Fairhaven" Johannesburg.

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OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear
Foot fitting a speciality
The world's best makes stocked
Bond's Hosiery in All Shades
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.)

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MAPS latest Publications 1927
TRANSVAAL—Mounted 68 x [illegible] inches, 8 miles to inch, 5 colours; showing i. e., elevations above sea-level; compiled from authentic sources; pocket edition 9 x 4¼ x 1.
UNION of SOUTH AFRICA, also S. W. Protectorate and S. Rhodesia; mounted 81 x 76 inches; 15.78 miles to inch; in black only or with coloured provincial boundaries; compiled for educational and administrative purposes.
Published and compiled by The Pretoria Drawing and Mapping Office (Capt. P. C. Paff).
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Trade Mark Agents, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
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P. O. Box 276
Cables: JUDGMENT—Pretoria

Southern Rhodesia

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SMART & COPLEY LTD.
Kodak Specialists
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
MAIN STREET, BULAWAYO

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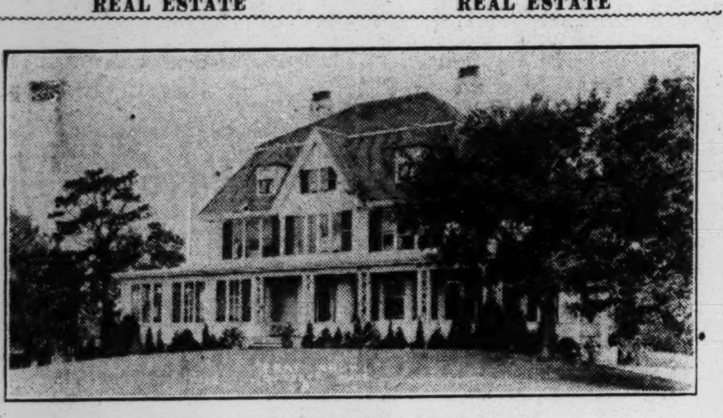
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate [illegible] cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE



FOR SALE OR RENT

9 acres—15 rooms—6 bathrooms—8 fireplaces. One of the most desirable homes on Cape Cod. Located at Quissett, Mass., one mile from Falmouth. House will be open for inspection Sunday, May 20, from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

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CAMBRIDGE PLANT

OF THE

American Net & Twine Co.

SECOND, THIRD AND CHARLES STREETS

Located in heart of Greater Boston; unexcelled shipping and transportation facilities. Certain units will be sold separately if desired. Floor area 153,200 sq. ft. Land area 107,325 sq. ft. Prospectus upon request.

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SENECA LAKE ESTATE

There is 296 feet frontage on the lake by 900 feet deep; many trees, beautiful flowers and shrubs, rose garden, fruit orchard, vegetable garden, grounds landscaped and terraced. The house is 200 feet back from the road, so is restful and quiet. English type home with reception room, lavatory and coat room, living room with wood-burning fireplace, large sun room with large stone wood-burning fireplace, dining room, breakfast room, pantry and modern kitchen, built-in ice box with Kelvinator. There are 3 family bedrooms with 3 tile baths, 2 with shower; living room with open porch, 3 servants' rooms with bath on the second floor, also storage room and linen room. Each room in the house faces on the lake. 3-car garage with visiting chauffeur's room and 3-room apartment with hot-water heat and bath. The house also has hot-water heat and incinerator. It can be bought furnished or unfurnished. It is well furnished—Oriental rugs, automatic player grand piano, radio, wicker furniture on verandas and sun room, mahogany furniture in hall, living room, dining room and breakfast room, each bedroom and bath in color harmony, one in orchid, green and silver, one in blue and ivory and one in apple green and rose. Exclusive neighborhood. Suitable for home, club, rest home or school. Within ten minutes of the city and short distance from 2 country clubs. MISS HARRIET C. WEED, 675 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Free to Homeseekers

Stop—Look—Listen—Think

We have spent thousands of dollars in searching out and compiling in our new illustrated catalog the very best buys in suburban homes, country estates, village, seashore, lake-side, mountain, poultry, dairy, market garden and orchard farm homes, roadside stands, tea rooms, inn, garage and greenhouse properties in all near-by Boston sections and throughout New England; $20,000 worth of newspaper advertising of the best New England values in this booklet; showing many photos; every property fully described, listing every property is yours for the asking; get it before you buy; we promise it will save you time and dollars.

CHAS. G. CLAPP CO.

284 Washington Street, Boston
Tel. Liberty 6300

BALTIMORE, MD., Windsor Hill section—Exceptionally well constructed stone cottage, two large porches, seven rooms, tile bath with shower, hardwood floors throughout, Spencer boiler thermostatically controlled, Ruud heater, screens and metal weather strips; large lot with shrubbery, double brick garage; near school. Phone Forest 7535-W. 3908 Bateman Avenue.

ARBORETUM HEIGHTS

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—2 high, roomy, restricted lots; both unusual view; for business reasons owner will sell either or both at a reduction. Melrose 1173-W or Haymarket 2425, or F-347, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Beautiful 8-room house, 2-car garage, 7500 feet land, hot water heat, oil burner, gumwood finish throughout entire house; situated in Wollaston's most exclusive American neighborhood. Apply W. J. SHEA, 684 Hancock St., Wollaston. Tel. Granite 5886-W.

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FOR SALE—Brooks estate, new Dutch colonial house, 6 rooms, sun parlor, tiled bath with shower, breakfast nook, gumwood paneled dining room and hall, large living room with fireplace and bookcases; easy terms. Call OWNER, Mystic 2515-W.

DAYTON, OHIO—Property 529 Bowen St. for sale or exchange; 8 rooms and bath, all modern, good condition; corner lot; $8000; for Rochester property. MARTHA HOLT, 1083 Dewey Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dutch colonial house in excellent condition, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, steam heat, 2-car garage, lot 150x200; beautifully planted. GREEN, 95 Phelps Rd.

EAST MILTON, MASS.—Attractive 7-room house now under construction; restricted location; 5 minutes' walk from East Milton depot; beautiful location and shade trees; price right. Tel. OWNER, Talbot 1560.

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Modern 8-room house, fireplace; 4 to 5 acres of land, barn, fruit trees; on state road. Tel. 1946-R.

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For Reliable Attendants
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Office positions for Men and Women
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B way New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 6351, New York City.

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HAIRDRESSING, shampooing and cleansing of the scalp a specialty for ladies and gentlemen by MADAME SOULAS, 87 Gainsborough St., Boston, Suite 2 Tel. Copley 2485-J.

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COMFORTERS—Wool or cows puffs recovered at reasonable prices; put your soiled or worn out puffs away fresh and new; write for prices and samples of materials. MRS. J. WIESMANN, 422 East Broad St., Westfield, New Jersey.

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Country and Shore Properties. For Rent and for Sale. Extensive list of summer homes from $400, upwards. Call Mr. HERRICK, Office, Beverly 2601, or Home, Beverly 2303-W.

Est. [illegible]

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Rogers Block, Beverly
or 10 State Street, Boston

Are You Interested in

A Larchmont Home?

We believe we have every worth-while listing of homes in Larchmont.

Write us for our list of special offerings
Prices $10,000 to $150,000

FRED'K P. BOEHM & CO.
Larchmont, N. Y.

BROOKLINE
MASS.
APARTMENT

In modern 2-family brick house, 7 rooms, sun porch, 2 baths, needle shower, heat, Frigidaire service furnished. Location, 20 Buckminster Road Regent 8100.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PHOTOGRAPHER with good general, commercial experience in camera work and lighting for quality results; still-life, slides and transparencies. GOODE STUDIO, Inc., 112 W. 44th St., New York City.

ROOM clerk, about 35 years, high class family hotel; apply with references. F-350, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Man 25 to 45; must be first-class chauffeur. B-330, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, student preferred, to help in kitchen and yard around small tavern; salary $60 a month; also kitchen men to assist cook; salary $65. BROOK BEND TAVERN, Monterey, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Adult family; middle-aged woman to take charge; want someone interested in exceptional home, with moderate salary. Apply by letter, M. D. ALFKE, 3915 First St., Bayside, L. I.

HELP WANTED

OPPORTUNITY open to real estate salesman or saleswoman with knowledge of leasing and selling; commission basis. HECTOR CO., 67 West 44th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION to gentleman, or family chauffeur; steady position in any above capacity desired by young man; American Protestant with excellent references; have long experience caring for elderly gentlemen. Address Post Office Box 1641, Boston, Mass.

BANK man desires a new position; has had 20 years' clerical and executive experience in commercial, savings and trust departments. F-348, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, Protestant, single, desires position with private party; 12 years' experience; best of references. CURTIS TALBOT, 111 Mountford St., Boston. Back Bay 0842.

STUDENT, 21 years old, desires position during summer months as private chauffeur; willing to help in any capacity. B-326, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG American college instructor in Romance Languages (French and Spanish); 12 years abroad; available June 10 to September 15; teaching, tutoring; will travel. A-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN desires outdoor position over summer months; can drive cars and do minor repairs. HENELT, 351 W. 29th St., N. Y. C. Lackawanna 5604.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT — Capable, adaptable, can arrange for any distance; private or institutional. F., 206 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

EXPERIENCED infant or child's nurse, best of references, willing to travel, available June 1st. R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 1658 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.

TEACHER now in private family coaching grammar grade subjects, wishes change; capable of assuming full charge of family needing mother's care, where harmony, order and culture are considered desirable. S-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TRAVELING companion, young gentlewoman, resident of Paris, experienced traveller, knows continent well, fluent English-French, would act as interpreter-companion, in exchange for passage to Paris; references. Write Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TYPOGRAPHIC or editorial work wanted in advertising agency, publishing company or printing plant by college graduate with 4 years' agency experience and one year as editorial assistant; can write copy. S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—By girl, 19, position caring for children, June 14 to Sept. 20, in Boston or suburbs; some experience; Christian Scientist preferred. W-268, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by a French woman from Paris. MLLE. MADELEINE PORTRON, 27 Clearway Street, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

AUTOMOBILE TOURS
Boston and Vicinity
and Distant Points

LINCOLN CARS USED
DRIVING PARTIES SOLICITED
To Concord and Bow, N. H. Through beautiful rolling country. $6 per person.
GEORGE C. JOHNSON
Arrange Trips at McPherson's
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Kenmore 5320—7773

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

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To readers of The Christian Science Monitor, private seven-passenger limousines and sedans by hour, day, week or month. No trip too small. Reasonable rates. 24-hour service. Chauffeurs in livery if desired.

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Mrs. Eddy's Home, Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn, historical points of Cambridge and the world-famous Glass Flowers. Takes about 3 hours. $3.00 each.

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Also many more points of interest to visitors. Prices include transportation to and from your hotel.

Tel. Kenmore 1022—1023
M. R. CLARKE
95 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.

24-HOUR SERVICE TEL. KENMORE 2828
ST. JAMES TAXI SERVICE
Stand at St. James Theater, Boston

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CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
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Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables. Carbon Paper • Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
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NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

Telephone Kenmore 5754
Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention
A. R. TIBBETTS
AUTO VAN SERVICE
Furniture and Piano Moving
Household Goods Carefully Packed and Forwarded
Office 7A Dalton St., BOSTON, MASS.

CARPET CLEANING

GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
Insurance up to $50 on each rug while in our possession. Free call and delivery to all parts of Greater New York and Westchester County. See Display Advertisement each Monday, Tuesday, Thursday.
Telephone: Mott Haven 5776, 1313
94-96 LINCOLN AVE. New York City

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Review of Reviews, 8 months, only $1.75. Child Life, 5 months, only $1.00. Better Homes and Gardens, 2 years, only $1.00.

Harry G. Alexander Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, New York

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JOB PRINTERS Tel. Liberty 4109

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RICHARDS' SCHOOL OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060

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FOR SALE
Square drop leaf table and pine bureau with spool trimmings. Telephone Aspinwall 5695, Brookline, Mass.

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CLIFTON B. LUND
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
308 Boylston St., Boston Second Floor

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York Vanderbilt 3053.

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Delicatessen and Sandwich Shoppe; one of the best locations in town; good living assured; dissolving partnership. Write B-328, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 407 Central Park West—8 rooms, rent $134, good income, permanent guests; will redecorate. Mornings or appointment. Academy 7974. WILSON.

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2. Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11. Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1106 Security Bldg. Tel. Miami 3-9545
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1793 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

DRESSES
All Kinds, Plain and Pleated, 1.00
COATS
Plain or Fur-Trimmed $1.00
DRY CLEANED AND PRESSED
We Call for and Deliver—Call 4-6363
Birmingham Dry Cleaning Co.
Mail Orders Filled Expert Hat Cleaning

Martha Vick
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
COSTUME FLOWERS
THE SILK SHOP
345 North 20th Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
Finest Moving Equipment in City
Phone 3-9145 2329 1st Ave. No.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

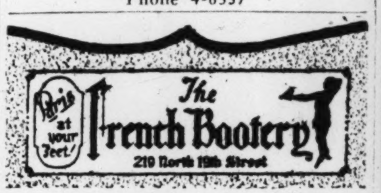
"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
For the Girl Graduate
Kind Thoughts and a Bit of Sweet Satisfaction
Soda Fountain Lunches
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

The S. A. WILLIAMS Co.
Incorporated
1919 Third Ave.
Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Exclusively

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For
Modern Home Furnishings
at correct prices—go to
OSTER BROS.
FURNITURE COMPANY
2014 Third Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama's Largest Furniture Store
VISITORS WELCOME

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class
Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLAITING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537



Martin Flowers
INC.
Flowers of Distinction
FIVE POINTS
2003 11th Ave. So. Phone 4-5485

PARKER'S FLOWERS
Phone 3-6918
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 Third Avenue
Millinery
and Ready-to-Wear
for Graduates and Brides

CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO.
1816 Third Avenue
Pianos Victrolas Radios

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM

The Burger-Phillips Company
32 Years of Faithful Service

Duncan Hardware Co.
2627 Avenue G, South
4-3643
General Line of Hardware, Paints, Glass, Etc.
Parking Space in Front of Our Place

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
20th Street and 3rd Avenue

Buy Your Next Winter Coal Supply Now While Summer Prices Are in Effect.
Highest Grade Coal and Coke
Wittichen Coal & Coke Co.
Phones 3-9145 and 4-0900

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA

Birmingham — Hotel Tutwiler News Stand; Fifth Ave. and Twentieth St.; Greenwood Service Shop, 2035 Fifth Ave.; North (Birmingham).
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Peninsula Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; Britt's Magazine Store, 1839 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.
Orlando — McLaughlin's Drug Store, 9 West Church St.
Pensacola—Shepard's News Stand, 38 North Palafax St.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
Tampa—Florida News Stand, Franklin St.; Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.

GEORGIA

Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Atlanta Biltmore Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station; John Williams Fruit Co., 150 Peachtree St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—Fater's, 3 Haywood St.
Charlotte—Cohen's News Stand, opposite Selwyn Hotel; News Stand, Hotel Charlotte; The World News Co., 201 West Trade St.
Greensboro — Union News Stand, Southern Railway Station.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Winston-Salem—Wachovia News Stand.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston—Slovis News Stand, 318 King St.; Berkman's News Stand, 229½ King St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

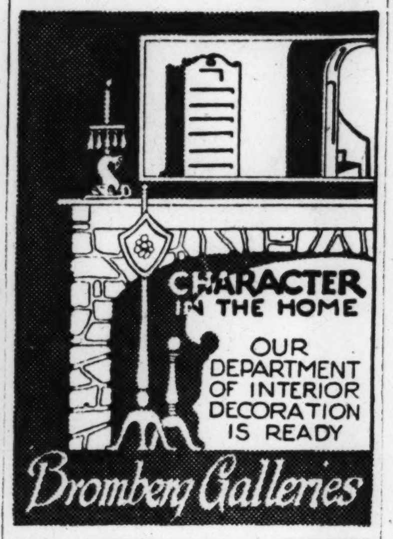
BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

ODUM
BOWERS
& WHITE

prettier trousseaus for the June Bride

Suitable gifts for boy and girl graduates

Standard Dependable Wearables for Men and Women



CHARACTER IN THE HOME
OUR DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DECORATION IS READY
Bromberg Galleries

Walk-Over
Styled Comfort
New shoe style with old shoe comfort is another happy achievement of Walk-Over.
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314 North 20th

Elliott's Service Station
2600 AVENUE G
WOCO PEP
TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing

For Desirable Used Cars
by
Drennen Motor Car Co.
SEE
E. A. SHEDD
Ensley Division

Standard Ice Co.
8TH AVENUE AND 22ND STREET NORTH
Dial 7-3972
Watch for the Cream Wagons
Purest Ice and Surest Service

MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
PICTURES AND FRAMES
1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
Phone 3-0504

Birmingham's Favorite Dessert
"HIGHLAND"
All Cream Ice Cream
at all
HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO. STORES

Gifts for Graduates and June Brides
CAHEEN'S
1924-1926 Second Ave., Birmingham

Five Points
Awning and Drapery Co.
Five Points, Birmingham, Ala.
4-4467
Awnings Draperies
Slip Covers Window Shades

Augusta Friedman Inc.
217 W. 20th St.
Feminine Apparel and Millinery
I. MILLER SHOES
All
Augusta Friedman Selected

We Specialize in Lamp Shades, Appliances, and Lighting Fixtures
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 3-8603

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SALES LOANS
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency Realtors
2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: Main 6980

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

This Is a Man's Store

—as well as a Store for Women

—Men's Suits, Men's Hats, Men's Furnishings. We don't say you can do better here but we do say you can do as well.

We are proud of our assortments and are sure you'll like them.

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JOSEPH
and LOEB
Birmingham, Alabama

Electrick Maid Bake Shop
FIVE POINTS
Bakery Goods—Delicatessen—Lunches
"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE"

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Only *GOOD* Shoes
For the Entire Family
"Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"

MOBILE

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The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets

Jersey Farm
PUREBRED JERSEYS ONLY
Try Our
Grade A Milk, Cream
Buttermilk and Cream Cheese
BELL PHONE 3108

L. F. M. STORE, Inc.
Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods

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Mobile's Finest Department Store
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Good Trunks, Bags, and Leather Small Wares
"Everything for the Traveler"
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SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

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GULF OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Phones 2061
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E. Fulton St. 1st Door South
Old Government
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For Women: Armstrong, Dorothy Dodd, Grover.

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Walk-Over
The Store of Beautiful Shoes

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Ladies' and Misses' Apparel Shop
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Electrical Refrigeration
Bell 'Phone 18 Home 'Phone 18
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
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PHONE 107
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French Dry Cleaning Co.
Fine Dyeing and Cleaning

Nachman and Meertief
"Montgomery's Best Store"
Dry Goods Notions Rugs
Ready-to-Wear Draperies

LOES SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready to Wear
5 COOSA STREET
The little store with big values
Just around the corner from high prices

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

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Hot Air Circulating Heaters
Also
Living Room and Bedroom Heaters

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EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS
and
DRAPERIES
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Fancy Groceries

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Headquarters for School and College Wearing Apparel

Florida

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HOSIERY
Williams Hotel Building
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
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Styleplus Clothes
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Every Suit Has Two Pair of Trousers

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Lingerie—McCall Patterns

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Infants and Junior Sizes
Boys to 14 years Girls to 14 years
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Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
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Blue Bird Beauty Shoppe
Experienced Friendly Service
17 BRYAN ARCADE

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Brunswick Phonographs and Records
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Write for descriptive booklet
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

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OIL CONCRETES
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GRASSE, FRANCE

For hundreds of years Grasse, France, has grown and extracted the oil of finest specimens of flowers. The delicate fragrance of these oils is found in the boudoir of many wealthy women. The Breath of the Flowers' Perfumes has established itself firmly as being of the highest order—lasting and delicate—and can be had in Lotus, Orange Blossom, French Rose, Christmas Flowers and Paris Delight.
Purse size for a trial 35c, put up in a handsome vial. Mail order filled.

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Servewell Station
PARK AT KING
CAR WASHING
Polishing and Lubricating
Michelin Tires
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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

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"It's Quality"
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FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
GUY F. MARTIN
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Delicious Fruit and Nut Bon Bons
Caramels, Chocolate Cream Wafers, etc.

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Grandma's Kitchen
149-51-55 N. E. Second Street
Seventh Season

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GROCERY STORES
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For Rent or Sale
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI
(Continued)

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ON ALL MAKES OF CARS
Prompt Service Reasonable Prices
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Walk-Over Boot Shop
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Service Kindly Given
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PARKER METHOD
Realistic permanent waving — nature's own wave. Rainwater used exclusively.
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The BANK of MOUNT DORA
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Shoe of Quality deliver the goods—good style, good looks, good fit, good service
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Infants to six years, Girls' and Boys' Layettes a Specialty
Novelties of unusual interest for the Babies
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GOLDSMITH
"Shoes of Distinction"
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"TIP TOP SERVICE"
When Better Automobile Repairing Is Done, We Will Do It
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BOOKHARDT PAINT CO.
Dealer in
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
HARDWARE
Phone 6206 224 CHURCH ST.

RENDEZVOUS CAFE
"GOOD EATS"
In the Patio of Murphy-Autrey Arcade

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"Reasonable and Satisfactory Service"
Men, Women and Children
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A. C. ANDERSEN
PAINTER
BETTER PAINTING SERVICE
We use Sherwin-Williams Products
64 W. Pine Street Phone 8591

Shoes Repaired While You Wait
HANSON'S
Electric Shoe Repairing
27 E. PINE STREET Orlando, Florida

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

ORLANDO
(Continued)

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Specializes in attractive homes. Builds but one at a time, giving it entire attention. Can refer to many clients in Orange County for whom he has saved money and greatly pleased.
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P. O. Box 212, Winter Park, Florida

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"Gowns for Discriminating Women"
GOWNS WRAPS
SPORT CLOTHES
Phone 7954 20 N. ORANGE AVE.

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Let us figure your electric work.
No job too large or too small.
Special price on 16-inch Hunter Fans.
Dial 9759 or 5816 121 E. Muriel Ave.

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General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & CRIST, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

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McCLELLAN PARK
Choice Residential Properties
Bacheller-Brewer Corporation
Owners and Developers

Mrs. C. N. Thompson
Gifts—Novelties—Bridge Favors
Citra Sweet—Guava Jelly
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SHEPARD & COMPANY
Boys' and Junior College Shop
O. and C. LOWREY Managers
"IF IT'S A BOY WE CLOTHE HIM"
Telephone 4373 355 CENTRAL AVE.

SHELLS from Gulf of Mexico and Florida grasses used in making unusual and beautiful tallies and place cards; shell place cards 2.00 per doz.; tallies 2.50; grass place cards 2.50 per doz.; tallies 3.00; samples 25c each; sprays of shell flowers 25c per blossom any color; shell collections for children 1.00, 2.00 and 3.00; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
CHRISTINE McARTHUR
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Formerly Baker Brothers
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Everything Good to Eat

NOLEN'S
Only Store
2300 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
Complete Grocery, Meat, Vegetable Departments. Where price, service, quality and courtesy reign supreme. We appreciate your patronage.

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Cleaners That Satisfy
"WE DO DYEING"
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1700 Central Ave.

TAMPA

McCASKILL TAILORING COMPANY
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Tampa, Fla. Phone 3293

Harris Clothing Co.
"Correct Clothes for Men"
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Perry Quality Products
THE STANDARD
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PERRY PAINT & GLASS CO.
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Walk-Over
BOOTERY
invites Hard-to-Fit Feet
WALK-OVER BOOTERY
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MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS

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CHARLES S. UNGER, Mgr.
Established 1910
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QUALITY MATERIAL
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BEFORE AFTER

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BEAUTY PARLOR
in connection
FOUR CORNERS
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

TAMPA
(Continued)

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Opposite Court House
POPULAR PRICES
Good Food—Courteous Service

Georgia

ATLANTA

Goodyear Tires
SOLD ON
CONVENIENT TERMS
STOP BY TODAY
CONSOLIDATED TIRE STORES
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Frohsin's
Correct Dress for Women
50 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
Peachtree and Cain
ATLANTA, GA.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

KISTNER'S MARKET
FOR QUALITY
We Charge—We Deliver
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29 Broad St. S. W. ATLANTA

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Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

Tipp Millinery Co.
Emily Hat Shops, Inc., Suc.
130-132 Peachtree Arcade
Distinctive Millinery at Popular Prices
"SERVICE ABOVE SELF"

Old shoes made like new
when repaired by
The Shoe Renury
4 to 6 Auburn Avenue
ATLANTA, GA.

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Specializing in Made to Order
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Auto Tops and Trimmings
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Printers, Engravers, Publishers
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WAL. 6193

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WEINSTOCK'S
Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop
WALNUT 0908

BAME'S Inc.
new orthophonic
VICTROLAS—RCA RADIOLAS
Victor and Columbia Records
ATWATER KENT RADIOS
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SAVANNAH

The House of Gifts
Thomas West & Co.
China—Glassware
Silver—Housefurnishings

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Nationally Known Merchandise
CO-ED DRESSES
MEADOWBROOK HATS
BLUE MOON HOSIERY
REDFERN CORSETS
Lady Jane Shop
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DRY CLEANING
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Phones 380-381

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

FRIENDLY CAFETERIA
"The House by the Side of the Road"
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North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ABBOTT KNIGHT
INCORPORATED
Cleaners Dyers
Coxe Avenue Phones 2167-2168

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"Asheville's Quality Department Store"
Asheville, N. Carolina

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

PUTNAM GRILL
57 Walnut (Jenkins Hotel Building)
Phone 4448 ASHEVILLE, N. C.
HOME COOKING

Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.
"QUALITY AND SERVICE"

FAN LOU BAKERY
Bread and Pastries
Phone 4388
22 Government St. 35 College St.

Buy BELMONT TIRES
One Year's Service GUARANTEED
CURTISS & CURTISS
Red Star Filling Station
"Texaco Products" Biltmore, N. C.

Ottis Green Hardware Co.
A full line of
GARDEN TOOLS, SEEDS, etc
11 Pack Square Phone 1353
9 Walnut Street Phone 239

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MELLON'S
Smart Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

Your Banking Business Invited
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
RESOURCES $24,000,000

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Phones 210-211
"Mecko" Ice Cream and Dairy Products
"Mecko Dairy Stores"
Phones 3636—4855

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A laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you
Phones 444—445
East 2nd Street

P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913
CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Contractor

Pennsylvania

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HESS BROTHERS
Department Store
Ninth and Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

READING

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 16 YEARS
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex. 537 Penn Street
Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor

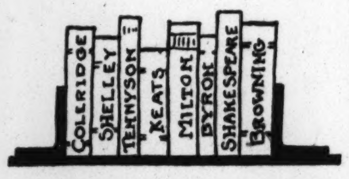
DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Celluloid

An ancient roll of Egyptian writing had lain unopened in the British Museum, because it was too brittle to be unrolled. Chemists recently applied several thin coatings of celluloid, after which it was cemented to a piece of celluloid treated cheese cloth, unrolled without a break, and deciphered.

Omaha News-Bee: The man who invented a clock that will run 10,000 years without being rewound should now turn his attention to a vest button that will stay put for three successive months.



THE EIGHT BOOK SHELF

The "great eight" of English literature are commonly held to be Milton, Shakespeare, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Browning and Tennyson.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Funny how a hamburger sandwich handed out in a lunch stand evolves into a Salisbury steak when served in a hotel dining room.

Floating Theater

A floating theater with seating accommodations for 2000 persons and a stage large enough for the production of the most elaborate grand operas is being designed by two Genoese engineers. They plan to take a large Italian opera company on a tour of the principal ports of the world.

Arkansas Gazette: If the girl who graduates from the cooking school intends to practice the profession efficiently, she should take a postgraduate course in electrical engineering.

War Library

The only British national collection of books devoted to the World War, which already comprises some 40,000 volumes—and at least 1000 volumes a year are being received at present—is in the Library of the Imperial War Museum.

Los Angeles Times: Mme. Schumann-Heink says that music might serve as a cure for jazz. Wonder we never thought of that. It would be worth trying, anyhow.

Billion for Advertising

It is anticipated that more than $1,000,000,000 will be spent for advertising in the United States this year.

Portland Oregonian: Another problem that hasn't as yet begun to bother us is the market for used planes.

Scouts in India

There are 104,000 Boy Scouts in India.

The Monitor Reader

Check Those You Can Answer

1. Who is believed to be the first royal princess to attend a university?—*Household Arts Page* 10
2. What symbol would be a valuable stimulus to peace and mutual understanding among nations?—*Letter to the Monitor* 10
3. How many useless English words are destined for the language junk heap?—*Odds and Ends* 10
4. What ingenious system of numbering parlor cars has been devised by the Pennsylvania Railroad?—*Among the Railroads* 10
5. What part of Africa is regarded as one of Great Britain's most valuable possessions?—*Magazine Feature* 10
6. What is the usual significance of "myriad" as understood today?—*A Word a Day* 10
7. What is the total value of the stocks and bonds listed in the New York Stock Exchange?—*Editorial* 10
8. Are universities and industry co-operating?—*Educational Page* 10
9. What opportunities are offered in the present vogue of brilliantly painted furniture?—*Household Arts Page* 10
10. How can we end unemployment and secure an ever-rising standard of living among all people?—*Sayings* 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Decorative

The general significance of this word is tending to, or suitable for, decoration or embellishment, but it is used so freely now to describe anything that has a striking effect, that we wonder if the original idea of beauty has not been overlooked.

The Latin **decere** meant to befit, or to be becoming, and referred to something added to a person or an object to create a more artistic effect. That which is decorative should beautify and adorn and should not be ostensibly set apart from its background. It should harmoniously and suitably enrich.

So-called "decorative art" denotes that branch of the fine arts which has to do with the ornamentation rather than with the actual representation of objects.

Dec'-o-ra-tive should be accented only on the first syllable in which **c** sounds like **k**. Sound the **e** as in end, **o** as in obey, **a** as in Senate, **i** as in ill.

"One of the important developments in recent decorative art is the painting of appropriate murals in modern homes and apartments."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Arnold Bennett: "The big London stores have lately formed the agreeable habit of giving free lessons to customers in such matters as costume and games—both outdoor and indoor. I wish they would give free simple lessons in economics. The subject is entrancing and the ignorance of it alarming."

Alan E. Mulgan: "The English boy of the class that fills boarding-schools has had most things done for him. The Colonial boy, in a corresponding social scale, has had to do most things for himself, and as a consequence is harder and more self-reliant."

Sir Charles Higham: "It takes four times as long to get a customer in England as it does in the United States, but on the other hand, it takes four times as long to lose one."

William Phillips: "Canada and the United States should be an example to the world of what relations between two countries can become."

Frank B. Kellogg: "The Government of the United States desires to see the institution of war abolished."

A Thought for Today

IN LEARNING what others have thought, it is well to keep in practice the power to think for one's self; when an author has added to your knowledge, pause and consider if you can add nothing to his.

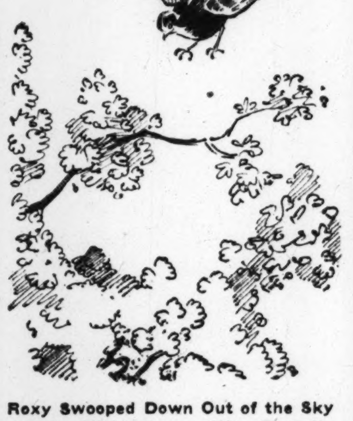
—LORD LYTTON

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Roxy Robin and the Big Elm

THE old elm tree stood by the side of the road, not far from the large white house with green shutters. It was the oldest and tallest tree in the neighborhood, so it was able to see just about everything that went on for miles around. And what it could not see it found out from the birds that often stopped for a chat on one of its numerous branches.



Roxy Swooped Down Out of the Sky and Alighted on His Favorite Branch.

Its most recent caller was Roxy Robin. The Elm had noticed him winging his way across the orchard to the east of the large white house with green shutters, and hurriedly waved its topmost branch at him and asked him to stop.

"Roxy, my friend," said the Elm, "will you do me a favor?"

"With the greatest of pleasure," chirped Roxy. "What is it?"

"I'm having some guests this afternoon," said the Elm, "and I was just wondering what I would do to entertain them when I saw you flying by."

"And you want me to help you?" asked Roxy.

"Yes."

"But what can I do?"

"Sing, of course."

"Oh," said Roxy, "that will be easy! I like to sing!"

So the big Elm told him the hour the guests were expected to arrive and asked him to be on time and to be sure to bring all his latest music.

The hour was 5 o'clock, and at one minute to the hour Roxy swooped down out of the sky and alighted on his favorite branch.

He had carefully dusted and arranged his feathers and was looking very spick and span indeed.

"My, but you are prompt!" exclaimed the big Elm, "and I see you have brought your music, too!"

"How about the guests—have they arrived?" asked Roxy.

"Yes. There they are below you now," said the Elm.

"Oh," said Roxy, cocking his head to one side and looking down, "it's the people from the large white house! And they have brought a picnic dinner with them—isn't that exciting?"

Presently it was time for the music to begin.

"I'll play for you," said the Elm, as he began to rustle his leaves in his most musical manner, while Roxy chirped a time or two to test his voice.

A moment later he broke forth into a flood of song that caused the picnickers below to sit up in surprise.

"Beautiful! Wonderful!" they exclaimed softly, lest they disturb the feathered singer.

On and on went the song in perfect harmony with the soft rustle of the leaves, while the listeners below noiselessly finished their dinner.

At last the concert was over and Roxy was about to say good-by to his old friend, the Elm, when suddenly a voice below said, "We must leave some crumbs for him and perhaps he will sing for us again sometime."

"Indeed I will!" said Roxy to himself a few moments later as he helped himself to several delicious bits of cake and bread.

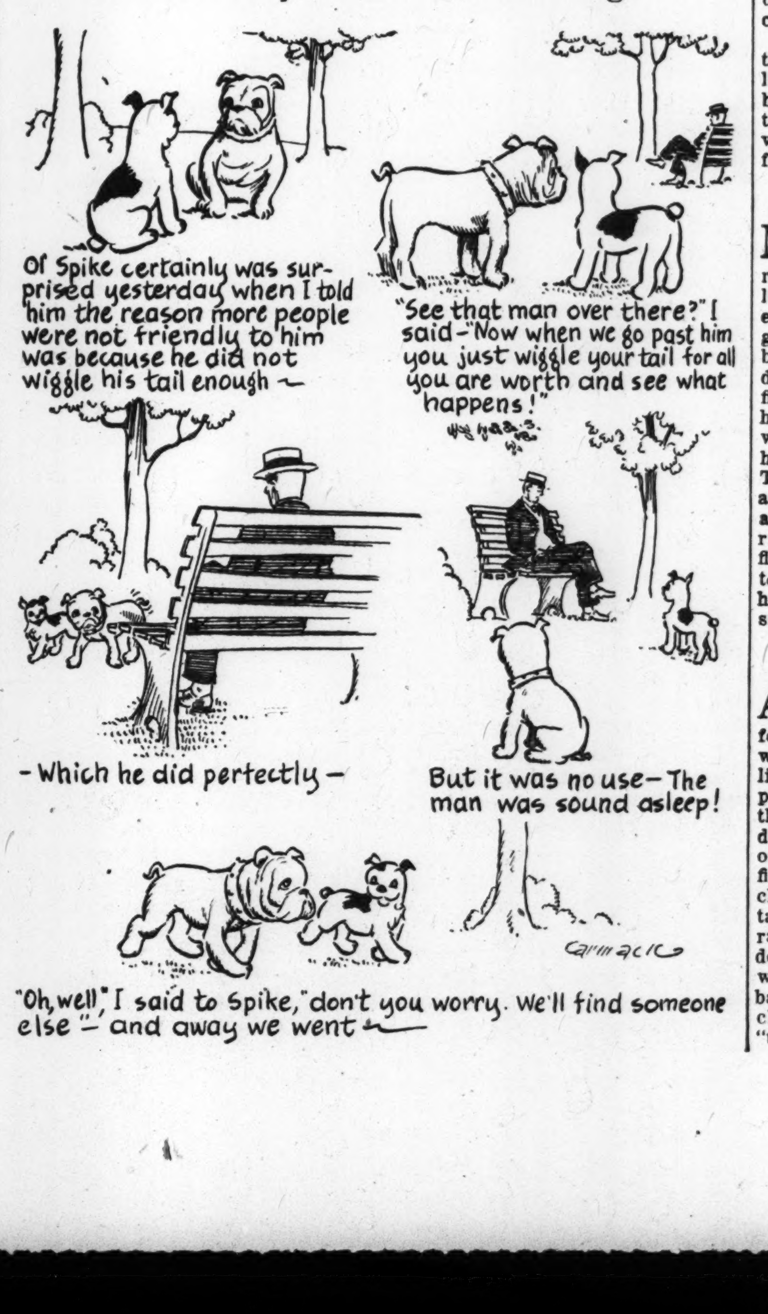
And after eating his fill he gathered up all he could carry and took it home to his family.

Jumbled States

Rearrange the letters in the following words and find the names of 10 states of the United States:

1. Gooner.
2. Dafilor.
3. Niansenvalpy.
4. Higmianc.
5. Saskaran.
6. Filoacrain.
7. Tynkekcu.
8. Koolmaah.
9. Tincocctune.
10. Laarthclinorr.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ol Spike certainly was surprised yesterday when I told him the reason more people were not friendly to him was because he did not wiggle his tail enough —
"See that man over there?" I said — "Now when we go past him you just wiggle your tail for all you are worth and see what happens!"
— Which he did perfectly —
But it was no use — The man was sound asleep!
"Oh, well," I said to Spike, "don't you worry. We'll find someone else" — and away we went —
Carmack

In Lighter Vein

Preference

A small boy found the following sentence in his grammar examination: "The horse and the cow is in the field." He was told to correct it and give his reason for the correction. He wrote:

"'The cow and horse is in the field.' Ladies should always come first."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Passing Show

Small Son (proudly): "Faither, I took ma watch tae pieces an' put it taegether agen, an' look! I've made a profit of three wheels as a result of ma labours."

Jones, You See, Is a Purist

"My," said Mrs. Jones, "what a grand hat in this window, dear! Shall we go buy it?"

"By all means," replied Jones as he went by it.

Appropriate

Related by Carlyle, in his essay on Novalis:

"The Cambridge carrier, when asked whether his horse could 'draw inferences,' readily replied, 'Yes, anything in reason.'"

A Business

"Bromley's made a lot of money out of people who get into hot water."

"A lawyer, eh?"

"No, he owns a Turkish bath."

A Formidable Subject

He: "Do you indulge greatly in terpsichorean art?"

She: "Oh, why bother about such things? Let's dance!"—*Passing Show.*

Nobody Else

An American film magnate is said to be worth $10,000,000. He can thank his stars for that.—*Humorist.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Right One

Lincoln, Neb.

THE mother of two girls has for the last three years told them that they must make Christmas happy for someone else before they have their Christmas celebrations.

Last year the girls were given $5 to spend in any way they cared to for someone and were to report back to their mother. They seemed to have a harder time than usual in finding someone really worthy and needy.

Finally, a day or two before Christmas, as the girls were looking in a toy shop window, they noticed a boy with his nose pressed tight against the glass of the shop window next door. This window hadn't interested them especially for it was a shoe shop. When they looked at the boy's feet, however, they could see why he was there instead of at the toy window, for his toes were sticking out of his shabby shoes into the snow.

At last they had found the one for their gift! When the shop-keeper learned why the two little girls were buying the little boy some shoes he threw in two pairs of stockings. This was one of the happiest Christmases for the girls.

Railroad Courtesy

MISS F. L. F. of Brooklyn shares with the Sundial an instance of railroad courtesy, one of the "countless kindly deeds," she says, "brightening man's daily routine." A young girl in the confusion at train time, boarded a train going in the wrong direction. The conductor, puzzled at first, told her not to worry, and that he would try to "fix things up." It wasn't long before the train was halted abruptly at a signal tower. The conductor bundled the girl out, and called up the towerman to signal an on-coming train. Two men hurried down from the tower with red flags, and the other train was flagged to a grinding stop. "You'll find you haven't lost a minute," one of the men said as he put her safely aboard.

The "Trouble Finder"

A "TROUBLE finder" for the Cambridge (Mass.) Electric Light Co. found some trouble one day last winter which was a bit out of his line. A child, according to the clipping Miss P. M. R. sends in from the Associated Magazine, had wandered out too far on the thin ice of the Charles River. The trouble finder, Donald K. Bean, heard the child's cries, stopped his truck, detached his emergency ladder, and ran to the rescue. After much floundering about in the icy water the boy was brought to shore. Bean went back to the plant, quietly changed clothes, and started out once more "to look for trouble."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Reasonable Public Control

A LETTER from Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania and an acknowledged expert conservationist, recently published on this page, emphasizes what the writer thereof claims to be the unfair effort of privately owned and operated electric utilities in the United States to educate public sentiment in opposition to public ownership. He accepts as self-evident the proposition that rates charged for the service rendered by such utilities, and of course authorized by public service commissions, too frequently are exorbitant and excessive. It is to prevent a realization of this alleged injustice, he declares, that the schools of the United States have been used for the dissemination of pamphlets and textbooks prepared and furnished by the publicity departments of central corporations and governing boards supported by these utilities.

Mr. Pinchot cites in confirmation of his claims the testimony adduced before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington pursuant to the authority vested in it by the United States Senate. From it he infers, correctly or otherwise, that chambers of commerce, associations of bankers, organizations of women, governors of states and members of regulatory commissions have been subsidized by representatives of the powerful interests which he arraigns. He more easily traces their influence to the councils of political parties, and concludes that the task which these ambitious monopolists have set for themselves is nationwide in its scope. The sinews of this warfare are supplied, he insists, by the patrons of the utilities themselves, the result being to perpetuate the declared injustices now being practiced.

If it may be assumed that the disclosures to which attention is called indicate, convincingly and conclusively, the imperative demand that the public recapture or reclaim for itself and that henceforth it should own and operate these and similar utilities devoted to its service, perhaps a prima facie case has not been established. But individual patrons, domestic, industrial and otherwise of these utilities, demand and expect a highly efficient service. For this they are willing to pay a fair and even liberal price. They are willing to reward those who assume the risks incident to the development and continuous maintenance of these and other utilities. They have learned by experience to discriminate clearly between the public operation of utilities and public control and regulation of them when privately owned. Indeed it may be said to be the established policy of the people of the United States to continue the regulatory system established first in connection with the railroads and other carriers and extended to embrace systems of communication and other agencies devoted to the service of all alike.

There has been, it will be remembered, strong and determined opposition to the public regulation of these corporations almost from the first. It may be said of the railroads, it is believed, that their responsible managers now welcome the supervision which is imposed. The same may as truthfully be said of many other utilities so supervised and regulated. In this connection it should be realized that the development of electric and hydroelectric utilities has been rapid within recent years. The facilities for adapting the power produced have contributed to enhance the demands made upon the available supplies. What was once a system of comparatively unimportant units has developed into a financially powerful sympathetic combination of units. It is not to be wondered at that these have not submitted passively to public control.

The need of the present is to strengthen the means by which the public imposes its just and proper terms upon those whom Governor Pinchot arraigns. Their offense is not that they exist, not that they are powerful, but that they attempt to dominate and override the public interest and to a large extent succeed in doing so.

The Emphasis of the Press

A PROFOUND utterance fell from the lips of Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, during the course of his recent address before the American Peace Society's centennial celebration in Cleveland. "I have often wondered," he said, "why it is that in the columns of the daily press, whenever there is even a remote possibility of conflict of some kind, there are flaming headlines to announce the fact, whereas when the cause of trouble is removed by discussion or negotiation this hardly receives any notice in the back pages."

It is lamentably true, as the British Ambassador said, that too little significance is attached to constructive events of international import by the world's journalists. The various commissions at the Cleveland World Conference on International Justice discussed the contributions to be made to the cause of peace by education, religion, industry and the social agencies. A great deal of the benefits that would otherwise accrue to humanity as a result of this joint approach to the issue of peace is seriously compromised, however, by the very condition to which the British Ambassador bore such eloquent testimony. The effect of this disproportionate newspaper emphasis upon those elements of political and diplomatic discord is to put the protagonists of peace very much on the defensive. It will be difficult to popularize the peace movement as long as the press functions under the limitations referred to by Sir Esmé.

The number of people who scan the pages of the daily press is growing with each passing day. The influence exerted by the press upon the individual and collective thinking of these innumerable readers cannot adequately be measured. It is virtually impossible to develop a corporate world conscience in behalf of international friendship as long as the irritative and provocative type of news is blazoned forth in headline fashion.

The educators of the world are now engaged in an effort to shift the emphasis of educational procedure. Textbook materials are to be recast so that the unifying and not the divisive elements of human experience shall be given the place of primary importance. In the main, diplomacy and statecraft are moving in the same direction. So, too, is business. Service organizations are broadening the horizon of their perspective, and both business and professional groups are giving much more time than formerly to a consideration of those world conditions that tend to bring nations and peoples closer together. It would seem that the logic of this tendency would be gradually to display on the front pages of the public press those news items that interpret the progressive development of humanity away from sectional discords and toward the consummation of world concord.

Mr. Rosenwald's Latest Gift

SOME interesting speculations are aroused by the action of Mr. Julius Rosenwald in coupling the addition of $2,000,000 to his already generous foundation for the encouragement of education with the statement of his desire that all of the money involved should be expended within twenty-five years. This is rather a distinct divergence from the practice followed by other philanthropists who seek to establish enduring funds for benevolent purposes. The Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations are practically self-perpetuating, and indeed there has been on the part of some timid observers a certain apprehension lest the natural accretion of great masses of capital of this sort should in the course of decades make these funds so prodigious as to be an absolute menace to the public welfare. Mr. Rockefeller, awake to the force of this criticism, did, a few years ago, authorize the trustees of his foundation to spend the principal as well as the income of the fund, but he did not go to the extent of directing that it should be spent, or of even suggesting that it should be exhausted, within a limited period.

Mr. Rosenwald has made definite provision that the fund bearing his name shall be entirely dissipated within a quarter of a century. Among other things this suggests that he is not moved in his benefaction by any desire for a mere purchased immortality. He himself explains his action by declaring that he is not in favor of the policy of perpetuating endowments, but believes "that more good can be accomplished by expending funds in constructive work than by storing up large sums of money for long periods of time." He also notes that by using up the fund within the present generation the tendency toward bureaucracy and perfunctory work within the organization would be checked. Another rather unusual provision of this bequest is that the trustees, other than the founder and the president, may not serve for more than six years, consecutively, nor beyond the age of sixty-five.

It should be remembered, in considering the magnificent purposes of Mr. Rosenwald's gift, that it is all predicated upon helping those who help themselves. While he provides schoolhouses and aids in the payment of teachers in sections destitute of proper educational facilities, it is only with the proviso that equal amounts be paid toward the same end by the people of the neighborhood benefited. Thus his great gift, totaling $20,000,000, signifies in fact an expenditure of double that amount. It is an extraordinary public service which is being rendered by this great merchant, for by occupation he is at the head of the Sears, Roebuck Company. Furthermore, it is an amazing illustration of the possibilities of life in the United States that one starting from comparatively humble origins should be able, while still in prime of life, to make such princely contributions toward the well-being of mankind.

British and American Finances

THE world now waits at the Federal Reserve Board's gate. Striking witness to this fact is to be found in the last quarterly business forecast issued by the Federation of British Industries, an organization representing the chief manufacturing interests in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The federation criticizes recent action taken by the board in raising rediscount rates. "An increase in the American rediscount rates," it says, "means that we may be faced with another period of falling world prices such as was experienced from 1925 to 1927." The federation recognizes that the action taken by the board has had in view the meritorious object of curtailing brokers' loans to stop overspeculation. But it claims that in the absence of increased outlet for surplus funds in the development of backward world areas the action may defeat itself, since "the reduction in the industrial demand for banking accommodation which trade's recession implies may easily release funds to offset the check administered to speculation by an increase in money rates."

The federation, in these circumstances, warns its members that they are "faced with a period of unsettlement of unknown duration." It also indicates that the hoped-for cheapening of credit in London by reduction in the Bank of England rate during the coming summer has become "impossible." The federation does not suggest that the board is not fully awake to the situation and prepared to take efficient action to meet it. Such action, it agrees, might materialize if the recent listing of the British War Loan on the American Stock Exchange be the prelude to the development of a kind of international "open market asset" policy, and the inauguration of the Anglo-American Finance Corporation by Sir Alfred Mond be a similar movement.

The federation's conjectures on this point are less important than the evidence they afford of the vastness of the power which the Federal Reserve Board now wields in shaping the commercial as well as the financial prospects of peoples far removed from itself. There is no reason to suppose that, in exercising this power, the board will prove any less farsighted than it has already shown itself in fixing the world value of gold.

Guatemala as a Tourist Country

WITH nearly every country in the world seeking to attract visitors, Guatemala has lately come to the conclusion that it holds within itself certain features which it might capitalize as a tourist resort. But inadequate transportation facilities until recent years made it difficult for those visiting Guatemala to get the fullest pleasure from viewing the amazing monuments which were left by the Maya civilization. As with the many other remains from that long-ago period, the hieroglyphics on these monuments is a matter for scholars, but there is enough else of interest in them to set the imagination at work.

Linking good roads and exploration of the Maya ruins, therefore, President Chacon of Guatemala in his recent message to the National Legislative Assembly brought home to the members of that body the importance of developing the transportation systems of the country, both through roadways and railways. Thus there would be easier access to those districts which contain the most interesting monuments of the prehistoric Indian villages, some of which indicate the high degree of culture attained by these races of the American continent, the most notable of which are at Tikal, Menche, Piedras Negras, Tukan and Tayasal in Peten, and those at Quirigua and Chaulco, in the department of Izabel, on the right and left banks of the Motagua River, and on the Atlantic coast, respectively, having been preserved by the Guatemalan Government expressly for the explorer and tourist.

While it is true that many of the more important remains from the Maya period have been removed to the British Museum and other institutions in Europe and America, enough is left to prove to prospective visitors that Guatemala is on the right road with its tourist plan.

Labor or Skill, Time or Talent?

BEATING the drums at a motion-picture theater is said to bring a musician larger pay than playing the tympani in a symphony orchestra, so much more valuable has his labor become than his skill. Likewise, scraping jazz tunes on a fiddle four sessions daily is found a more lucrative occupation than phrasing the melodies of Mozart, Schumann and Debussy half a dozen meetings weekly, so much more to the mood of the market has his time become than his talent.

There is realized, accordingly, for him a definite economic triumph; and at the same time something that looks like æsthetic disaster. For the gifts and accomplishments which the public most urgently demands and most highly rewards are his secondary ones. His knack at keeping precise speed as he taps the drumhead with his mallets, or his deftness in maintaining correct pitch, as he stops the strings with his fingers, this mastery of a mechanical process, is his fortune. But those things he has struggled, by means of long study, to acquire, whether subtle rhythm and impressive shading, or beautiful tone and gracious style, he discovers to be more or less superfluous. He used to delight, when helping at a performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony, to startle listeners with the sudden loud drum stroke that interrupts, in a couple of passages in the second movement, the flow of the instrumental song. He now hears that note laughing back at him, mocking him. Or, he used to sentimentalize the themes which are assigned to the violins in Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, amused, perhaps, at their sighing and their languishing. Today, as he reviews those strains, he is fain to make their melancholy lament his own.

Particularly distressed by the situation are men whose contracts as members of orchestras have expired, and who must decide on the next move; who have to choose between being well-paid artisans and moderately recompensed artists. Shall it be the monotony of the theater, or the exhilaration of the rehearsal room and the concert hall? A little wider popular interest in symphonic music, and those of first-rate powers would doubtless all be assured the career they prefer—that of interpreting for alert and exacting listeners the masterworks of composition, from Bach to Stravinsky, in which roll of tympani or surge of violins is heard.

Random Ramblings

The Louisville (Ky.) Times says: "Prohibition may be said to be teething on the rum ring." But prohibition is now ten years old, and it looks as if the rum ring ought to be used for a hoop—and rolled away.

* * *

A department store modeled on American lines has been opened in China, a charge for entrance being made at the door. Well, who can't get a dollar's worth of fun in a "dime store" for ten cents?

* * *

Will President Coolidge's experience with western bronchos last summer help him to keep the Republican elephant in line this year?

* * *

One of the strange paradoxes in sport is to be found in the fact that nine men in a shell make an eight-oared crew.

* * *

It is well to recognize that the winner in an armament race can be named in advance—Nobody.

* * *

The motorized business cycle is a revolutionary thing—all its turns are for the better.

* * *

Even a bandwagon needs harmony to make it successful.

* * *

See the country!—take down the billboards.

A Regatta That Is Different

THE word regatta usually connotes a fashionable event in the popular thought, but a certain regatta held annually in the Chesapeake Bay is of a different stripe. The last annual Chesapeake Bay Championship Workboat Regatta held at Oxford on the Tred Avon River, eastern shore of Maryland, could not be excelled for genuine interest, even at Cowes or the crack races of the New York Yacht Club, homely though it is.

The workboat eligible for entry may be engaged in the oyster business, in fishing or in related trades connected with the Chesapeake Bay industries. These boats ply up and down the bay and enter the many inlets and coves of the Maryland and Virginia shores. In size they range from eighty-six-foot schooners to eighteen-foot sailing skiffs. There are a few motorboats in the races, but sails are the great feature. For many years skippers raced their sailboats to sources of supply and to markets as a part of the competition of their business. On holidays they raced for sport. Skill in the management of ships has never departed from the men of the bay region.

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Sailing boats could make great time when they had the favor of wind, but modern commerce demanded speed at all times, and derisive motorboats in increasing numbers chugged past dignified but drooping sails. Plans were set afoot for keeping up interest in sailboats. The first workboat race, held at Claiborne in 1921, was a great success. Two governors and other officials lent the dignity of their presence, and thousands watched the event from shores and boats. Each year the race has gone to a different place. The time is approaching when a decision must be cast as to the merits of contending towns along the shore for the next race.

It will be hard to find a place more suitable or more beautiful than Oxford on the Tred Avon. Founded in 1695, it basks in history and mellow charm. Formerly the Port of Oxford, it boasted a Customs House which stood beside the giant grapevine planted in 1775 which still supplies a large part of the town with fruit. A military academy, said to have been the first in the United States, was probably stifled by the peacefulness of the atmosphere. At any rate, all that is left of it is a picket fence and a mansion that was formerly the officers' headquarters.

No motion-picture theater is to be found in Oxford; no hotel, although there is a rambling one-time hostelry near the dock, now closed to the public, the only part of interest being the birthplace of Robert Morris, "financier of the Revolution," a low building with dormer windows; no radio, so far as the visitor could see or hear; few "modern improvements."

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There are splendid trees that resent the bondage of sidewalks and push the binding bricks into hillocks. There are glorious flower gardens. There is the Tred Avon bordering two sides of the town, the Town Creek on a third, with another creek, making of it almost an island. And there are grassy banks upon which any number of persons may sit to watch a regatta with no crowding.

The regatta was set for a Saturday and on the Friday there was an unusual stirring in Oxford. Just before sunset Gov. Albert C. Ritchie and his staff arrived on the Governor McLane. He was met by official committees and, followed by the people of the town and visitors, walked up the main street preceded by a Newsboys' Band from Baltimore and a militiaman on horseback to the Town Hall where supper was served.

The Governor and other officials sat at a long table on the platform with the Stars and Stripes and the Baltimore Arms, the flag of Maryland, back of them. The centerpiece on the table was a model of the Island Blossom, the most popular boat that ever sailed the local waters. On the other tables in the hall, at which the captains of the competing boats were seated, were models of other famous boats.

The women of Oxford had cooked the dinner, fried chicken and layer cake and other homemade products. They brought their silver and glass with them and waited on the men folks. Back and forth among the tables they passed with platters and trays piled high.

Outside, under the trees with Chinese lanterns overhead, sailors, officers and civilians danced with the girls of Oxford and the adjoining country on a roped-off strip of asphalt, a Negro orchestra furnishing the music. Out came the Governor. There was a murmur. He advanced, selected as his partner a girl who had just graduated from the High School and had won a prize from the Maryland Historical Association, and joined the dancers. The scent of honeysuckle and sweet clover clung to the soft night air. "The eastern shore," said a girl under her breath. "There'll be no wind tomorrow," complained a man.

But there was. Oxford went to bed late, but got up early. A gentle breeze stirred among the trees, and as everyone hurried toward the dock, the sails stretched before it, a forest of them, the larger boats moving with slow majesty and the smaller ones tacking about. First there was a review of craft by the Governor from his boat. Meanwhile the wind was freshening. By the time the schooner had jockeyed into position for the first race not even the most pessimistic of the bronzed men of the waterways could deny that there was a "fair breeze."

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The schooners rode forth, one leading almost from the start. She rounded the bend with easy grace. Two federal coast guard boats and various police and official boats formed a part of the picturesque procession. Bang! went a gun and the bugeyes were off. The bugeye is peculiar to the Chesapeake Bay, a popular form of sailing boat. No one can explain clearly the origin of the name, but the men who sail the bugeyes say they have been developed from the canoe. Both ends are pointed and the sails are high and narrow. There were many entries in this class and the progress made by the boats was followed by the crowds along the banks with vivid interest.

Next came the shipjacks and after them the Liliputians and the work motorboats. In curious contrast with the seemingly slow movements of the sails were the high-powered motorboats and their drivers leaning far forward, splashing through the water down the river and back again before the sailing boats had finished the first leg of the course.

The course of the race extended from the dock at Oxford to Benoni Point light, and the Choptank River, thence around a stake boat anchored off Todd's Point, and Castlehaven buoy to the starting point.

Because of the unexpected good fortune of sufficient wind the race was over by noon, that is, the winners were in. The laggards came loafing in for an hour. Who won? The Todds, of course. They always win. They did not take every prize. The eastern shore is too magnanimous for that, but the George Todd, sailed by Clarence Todd of Crisfield, won the bugeye race, which was the most interesting feature so far as the eastern shore is concerned. William C. Todd and James Edward Todd captained boats in the same class and Ira T. Todd was captain of a schooner.

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The "Bentztown Bard" of the Baltimore Sun, which gives prizes for the best workboats, broke into verse over the occasion:

> Full-sailed, with every spanker out,
> Up Chesapeake in glory—
> Oh, what's the schooner of the bay
> Except a fairy story!
>
> I saw her round Benoni's light
> And to the Choptank fly:
> I saw above her all the sweet
> Of June's unclouded sky:
>
> And down the world and 'round the world
> No fairer sailer goes,
> Than the schooner of the Chesapeake
> When the foam is on her nose.

And everyone privileged to watch the boats on a glorious day agreed that it was a fair sight, making one long to see another such race.

C. R.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

EVERY year in April the city of Basel invites us all to her fair. And very cleverly does she run it in the interest of Swiss trade. For here, attractively set out, in spacious buildings, in charming surroundings with a distant view of snow mountains, the visitor may find samples of all the industries of Switzerland, from the latest textile machine to the handwork of the peasant, who spends the long winter evenings in wood carving. He lets his fancy play over familiar scenes, his flocks and herds, his châlet and his neighbors, and the results show that the Swiss peasant has an artistic imagination.

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The exhibit of household articles is among the best in the fair, and the Swiss stoves and ovens make a special appeal to the housewife. The furniture is, perhaps, a little heavy, but the model rooms show that the Swiss manufacturer is successfully adapting his ideas to the latest requirements. Interesting, too, are the musical instruments, in which Switzerland specializes, and here the violin maker can be seen at work carving his instrument from the wooden block, while the piano and the gramophone player vie with one another in proving that the Swiss are a musical nation.

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Watches and jewelry are chiefly represented by the Board of Trade from Bienne. Office and business installations, paper manufacturers' exhibits and publications are quite remarkable. The group of leather goods and shoe industry is very interesting, showing the latest productions. Textile goods and articles of clothing are most attractive, the wool department especially deserving mention.

A peep into the big machine halls convinces even the novice that the Swiss are very clever machine tool workers. The industry for electricity is every year improving and its exhibit is quite first class.

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The biggest garage in Switzerland has just been built in Bâle. The length of the building is more than 100 yards. The front is divided into two equally long wings and the entrance opens directly into the tank room. Here you fill up at three different pumps out of the reservoir which contains 23,000 liters of benzine.

In the right wing, on the ground floor, there are the beautiful exhibition halls and at the left you come into the repair workshops, which are provided with all the necessary machines. A crane which can carry a weight of 3000 kilos is capable of moving machines in all directions. There are two spacious rooms, one for driving in and the other for driving out. On the ground floor there are places where the motorcars can be cleaned and washed and next door is a workshop for varnishing them. The upper stories of the garage are used for the autopark; in eighty boxes and numerous places 400 to 500 cars can be housed. Cars receive their first trial on the flat roof. This building has 900,000 kilograms of iron work, 2500 cubic meters of concrete, and 4000 square meters of glass. The whole cost came to 2,000,000 Swiss francs.

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Forty international societies have their headquarters at Geneva, and the Association of the Interests of Geneva on the Quai des Bergues has hit on the happy idea of supplying information about their activities. They cover a wide range in the social, philanthropic and political sphere, and as there is hardly a month in the year in which one of these societies is not holding a conference, the discovery of their work may add considerably to the interest of a visit to Geneva. For these societies cater to all tastes. Thus if you are interested in the idea of teaching the nations to think internationally, the annual conferences of the Parliamentary Union, the International League of Peace, the International Society of Economic Relations, the Women's World League of Peace, and the Geneva Institute of International Relations, which is run under American auspices, will naturally attract you.

The Nonpartisan Association of America and the International Union of League of Nations also hold annual meetings at Geneva, as well as the Women's League for Peace and Liberty, which has many American members.

Very interesting, also, from this standpoint are the conferences of the various Christian groups, such as the branch of the National Council of Christian Associations for the United States and Canada, and the Young People's Universal Christian Alliance, while the International Union of Students, which has its headquarters in the University of Geneva, holds meetings almost every week. Societies for the relief of minorities emigrants and that admirable world-wide organization, "Save the Children Fund," also foregathers in Geneva, which is, above all, proud of being the home of the International Red Cross Society.

For those who like lectures on political topics connected with the work of the League, mid-August or September is the best time in which to come to Geneva, for Alfred Zimmern and a band of world-famous lecturers then expound their ideas to attentive audiences. Indeed the conferences of the most important societies take place about the time the Assembly of the League meets, for then they can be sure of attracting visitors to their sessions.

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In one of the pleasantest parts of the Bernese Oberland there is a beautiful village called Saanen. It is one of the prettiest places on the Montreux Oberland railway. This village has an old church famous for its frescoes; the foundation of it dates back to 1228 A. D. About the year 1445 it was enlarged, and the choir and the massive tower added then are still well preserved. The frescoes which were lately uncovered were painted toward the end of the fifteenth century. About 1602, when the Reformation had taken root in this country, the paintings were whitewashed and remained forgotten for centuries until a few years ago, when they were rediscovered, and now they have entirely been uncovered and restored. Antiquaries regard them as a most interesting example of the medieval scenic paintings, for the walls of the choir of the church are divided into forty panels on which scenes of the Old and New Testament and of the legend of St. Maurice are depicted. On the arch of the choir are paintings of the disciples and other saints. Also in another part of it, remains of even older frescoes could be traced, but unfortunately time and weather have combined to make restoration quite impossible.

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A new and direct service of sleeping cars has been established between Frankfort and Interlaken, which may be said to be the last word in comfortable traveling and practical ingenuity. The compartments look brilliant, the paneling is of beautiful wood, and the colors are in perfect harmony with the soft plush of the seats, which can be transformed into beds. There is plenty of room, constant hot and cold water, and there is a greatly improved system of lighting. The only difference which exists between first and second class is that in the first class the traveler is alone and in second there is an arrangement for two beds. These splendid cars which are the latest production of German construction cost 100,000 marks. If they had been constructed in Switzerland they would have come to 180,000 francs.